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THE SOUTH.

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THE REBEL CONGRESS ON JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 20.

The following is the report of the Senate Committee on the recent message of President DAVIS. It was read and adopted in secret session, and the seal of secrecy removed on the 16th instant:

The Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message of the 13th instant, as relates to the action of Congress during the present session, having duly considered the same, respectfully submit the following report:

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The attention of Congress is called by the President to the fact that, for carrying on the war successfully, there is urgent need of men and supplies for the army.

The measures passed by Congress during the present session for recruiting the army, are considered by the President inefficient; and it is said that the results of the law authorizing the employment of slaves as soldiers will be less than anticipated, in consequence of the dilatory action of Congress in adopting the measure. That a law so radical in its character, so repugnant to the prejudices of our people, and so intimately affecting the organism of society, should encounter opposition and receive a tardy sanction, ought not to excite our surprise; but if the policy and necessity of the measure had been seriously urged on Congress by an Executive message, legislative action might have been quickened.

THE POLICY OF ARMING SLAVES.

The President, in his official communication to Congress, has recommended the passage of a law putting slaves into the army as soldiers, and the message under consideration is the first official information that such a law would meet his approval. The Executive message transmitted to Congress on the 7th of November last, suggests the propriety of enlarging the sphere of employment of the negro as a laborer, and for this purpose, recommends that the absolute title to slaves be acquired by impressment, and as an incentive to the faithful discharge of duty, that the slaves thus acquired be liberated, with the permission of the States from which they were drawn. In this connection the following language is used:

"If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as *pioneer and engineer laborers*; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand. *Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances to go.*"

In the same message, the President further remarks:

"The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. *When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming the slaves for the duty of soldiers.*"

It is manifest that the President, in November last, did not consider that the contingency had then arrived which would justify a resort to the extraordinary policy of arming our slaves. Indeed no other inference can be deduced from the language used by him; for he says:

"These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the *improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition.*"

The Secretary of War, in his report, under date of Nov. 3, seemed to concur in the opinion of the President when he said:

"While it is encouraging to know this resource for further and future efforts is at our command, *my own judgment does not yet either perceive the necessity or approve the policy of employing slaves in the higher duties of soldiers.*"

At what period of the session the President or Secretary of War considered the improbable contingency had arisen, which required a resort to slaves as an element of resistance, does not appear by any official document within the knowledge of your committee. Congress might well have delayed action on this subject until the present moment, as the President, whose constitutional duty it is "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy," has never asked, in any authentic manner, for the passage of a law authorising the employment of slaves as soldiers. *The Senate, however, did not wait the tardy movements of the President.* On the 29th December, 1864, the following resolution was adopted by the Senate in secret session:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, in secret session, as to the state of finances in connection with the payment of the troops; the means of supplying the munitions of war, transportation and subsistence; the condition of the army, and the possibility of reanimating the same; the condition of our foreign relations, and whether any aid or encouragement from abroad is expected, or has been sought, or is proposed, so that the Senate may have a clear and exact view of the state of the country, and of its future prospects, and what measures of legislation are required.

In response to this resolution, the President might well have communicated to the Senate his views as to the necessity and policy of arming the slaves of the Confederacy, as a means of public defence. *No answer whatever has been made to the resolution.* In addition to this, a joint committee was raised by Congress, under a concurrent resolution adopted in secret session on the 30th December, 1864. That committee, by the resolution creating it, was instructed "by conference with the President, and by such other means as they shall deem proper, to ascertain what are our reliable means of public defence, present and prospective."

A written report was made by the committee on Jan. 25, 1865; and, although it had a conference with the President, no allusion is made in the report to any suggestion by him that the necessities of the country required the employment of slaves as soldiers. Under these circumstances, *Congress, influenced no doubt by the opinion of Gen. Lee, determined for itself the propriety, policy, and necessity of adopting the measure in question.*

The recommendations of the President to employ 40,000 slaves as cooks, teamsters, and as engineer and pioneer laborers was assented to, and a law has been enacted at the present session for the purpose, without limit as to number.

All the measures recommended by the President, to promote the efficiency of the army, have been adopted except the entire repeal of class exemption; *and some measures not suggested by him—such as the creation of General-in-Chief—were originated and passed by Congress, with a view to the restoration of public confidence and the energetic administration of military affairs.*

THE SUBJECT OF EXEMPTIONS.

On the subject of exemptions, the President, in his message of Nov. 7, uses the following language:

"No pursuit nor position should relieve any one, who is able to do active duty, from enrollment in the army, unless his functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with entire classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employes of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians and numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things, be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact number required are found in each locality."

The casual reader would infer that the laws, as they stood at the date of the message, exempted the classes enumerated by the President, as well as many other classes not mentioned by him. Such is not the fact. The only class exemptions allowed by the laws then in force were the following: Ministers of religion; superintendents and physicians of asylums for the deaf, dumb and blind, and of the insane; one editor for each newspaper, and such employes as the editor may certify on oath as indispensably necessary; the public printers of the Confederate and State Governments, and their journeymen printers; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such on the 10th of October, 1862; physicians over thirty years of age, and for seven years in practice; presidents and teachers of colleges, seminaries and schools, and the superintendents, physicians and nurses in public hospitals; certain mail contractors, and drivers of post-coaches; certain officers and employes of railroad companies; certain agriculturists or overseers.

Officers of the State Government are not properly included among the exempted classes, because it is conceded that Congress has no constitutional power to conscribe them as soldiers. Nor are drunkards, Quakers, or other non-combatants, regarded as belonging to class exemptions, because, under the act of June 7, 1864, the exemption of these persons is subject to the control of the Secretary of War. The exemption of agriculturists or overseers, between the ages of 18 and 45, has been repealed at the present session. Tanners, shoemakers, millers, blacksmiths, telegraph operators, and workmen in mines, enumerated by the President as among the classes exempted, are not now, and have not been, since the passage of the act of 17th February, 1864, exempted as a class. If railroad officers and employes, and State officers who are not constitutionally subject to conscription, be excluded, the classes now exempted east of the Mississippi River embrace about 9,000 men—one-third of whom are physicians, and nearly another third are ministers of the Gospel; the remaining third is principally composed of teachers, professors, printers and employes in newspaper offices, and apothecaries.

DETAILED MEN.

In remarkable contrast to the number of persons relieved from military service by the exemptions above mentioned, the report of the Conscript Bureau exhibits the fact that east of the Mississippi River 23,035 men have been detailed by Executive authority. In consequence of this abuse of the power of detail, Congress, at its present session, passed an act revoking all details, and limiting the exercise of that power in the future. The third section of this act, exempting skilled artisans and mechanics from all military service, which is objected to by the President, and which has since been repealed, was originally adopted in consequence of suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of War. In alluding to the embarrassments encountered by the administration's bureaus, the Secretary says:

"In addition, they have been constrained, by the stringent legislation of Congress, to relinquish their most active and experienced agents and employes, and substitute them from more infirm and aged classes."

Again:

"Interferences of this kind are inevitably so prejudicial and disturbing, that it is to be hoped a well-devised and permanent system of providing and retaining in continuous employment a sufficient number of artisans, experts and laborers, for all essential operations, may be devised and established."

The truth is, that the bill originally introduced into the Senate, exempting skilled artisans and mechanics, was actually prepared in one of the bureaus of the War Department. Congress, therefore, had reason to suppose that it would meet the sanction of the Executive.

CONSCRIPTION OF MINISTERS AND EDITORS.

To conscribe the ministers of religion, and require them to obtain details to preach the Gospel, would shock the religious sentiment of the country, and inflict a greater injury on our cause than can be described. The conscription of editors and of the printers necessary to the publication of newspapers would destroy the independence of the press, and subject it to the control of the Executive Department of the Government. The railroad officers and employes are as necessary to the prosecution of the war as the soldier in the field. Physicians and apothecaries are essential to the health of the people, and no complaint has reached Congress of abuses in this class of exemptions. If the education of youth be regarded as conducive to the maintenance of society and the preservation of liberty, it is not perceived that the exemption of professors of colleges and teachers of schools can be justly censured. The Senate passed a bill containing a section repealing the exemption allowed to mail contractors and drivers of post coaches; but, at a subsequent stage of proceedings, and on the recommendation of a committee of conference, based on the urgent remonstrances of the Postmaster-General, the section alluded to was stricken out.

CLASS EXEMPTIONS.

The subject of class exemptions was called to the attention of Congress by the Executive message of November last. It was carefully considered, and an act was passed expressive of the views of the legislative department of the Government. The message under consideration recurs to the same subject. It is to be regretted that the views of the legislative department of the Government have not met the favor of the Executive, and that he should deem it both necessary and proper to express dissatisfaction with the matured opinion of Congress.

GENERAL MILITIA LAW.

It is true that Congress has failed to respond to the recommendation of the President to enact a general militia law. The subject was considered, and the failure to act was the result of deliberation. The conscription laws enacted by Congress have placed in the military service of the country all its able-bodied citizens between the ages of seventeen and fifty. *The whole military material of the country, so far as legislation is concerned, is absorbed by the conscription acts. There is none left on which a militia law can operate, except the exempted classes, and the boys under seventeen, and the men over fifty years of age.* It was deemed expedient to allow this material to remain subject to the control of the State authorities for the purposes of local police, to aid in the arrest of deserters, and to enforce the administration of State laws.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

It is also true that the President has recommended the passage of a law suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. This recommendation was the subject of a special message, in secret session. It occupied the attention of Congress for four or five weeks. After mature deliberation, the measure was laid aside, as unimportant and inexpedient. Spies can be arrested and tried summarily, without suspending the writ of habeas corpus. Conspiracies, tending in any manner to the injury of our cause, were provided for by a special act, passed at the present session, "to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States." The States of North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi had expressed, through their Legislatures, great repugnance to the past legislation of Congress suspending the writ, and a large portion of the people throughout the country was arrayed against the policy of that legislation. It was deemed wise and prudent to constitute opposition at a time when dissensions were ruinous; and as the benefits to be derived from the suspension of the writ were conjectural, the deliberate judgment of Congress was expressed by its silence on the subject. It is to be regretted that the Executive does not concur in these views, and again calls on Congress to revise its action, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, as a measure "*almost indispensable to the successful conduct of the war.*" If the fact stated in the confidential message, alluded to by the President, be the basis of the opinion that the suspension of the writ "is indispensable to the successful conduct of the war," the Congress does not concur in that opinion. The writ has not been suspended since August last. It is not perceived that the military reverses of the country, since that period, were occasioned by the absence of the legislation asked for.

IMPRESSMENTS.

In regard to Impressments, Congress, at the present session, has passed a bill declaring that the terms "just compensation," as used in the Constitution, entitle the owner whose property is impressed to the market value thereof, at the time and place of impressment. This legislation was considered necessary, in consequence of judicial decisions in some of the States, and because of the difficulty of procuring supplies on any other terms. Indeed it was supposed that the Executive had reached the same conclusion, as the Commissary-General, on the 20th December, 1864, had advertised that he would pay for supplies the price fixed by local appraisement; which is, in fact, the market price. The President, in his annual message of November last, did not call the attention of Congress to any difficulties attendant on the execution of the impressment laws. The present message, for the first time during this session, suggests modifications of those laws; and the recommendations of the President will, doubtless, receive the respectful consideration of Congress. It may well be doubted, however, whether the present specie value, payable in the future, will induce the owner of property to part with it; and whether the passage of such a measure would not result in a general concealment of provisions, and consequent starvation of the army.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

It is apprehended by the President that some degree of embarrassment in the management of the finances will be felt in consequence of the inadequate provision made by Congress; and it is intimated that some of the measures recommended by him were so retarded as to lose much of their value; and others, after being matured, were for the same reason abandoned, because no longer applicable to our altered condition. The only financial measure abandoned after being matured was the currency bill, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed by the President in his annual message. It may be remarked that the failure to enact any fiscal measure which has not sufficient vitality to render it valuable and applicable for the short period of four months, does not deserve much regret.

A VERY TRIFLING DEFICIENCY.

The Currency Bill was recommended to Congress, and based on the condition of the finances presented by the President in his message, and by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. *It was abandoned without regret, and because at a subsequent period of the Session it was ascertained that the arrears of public debt, constituting cash demands on the Treasury, exceeded—by nearly four hundred millions—the amount originally reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.* The Currency Bill contemplated the reduction of the currency to one hundred and fifty millions, by a conversion of treasury notes into tithe certificates, payable after the war, and by the annual application of a portion of the taxes in the nature of a sinking fund. The treasury notes received for tithe certificates were to be canceled. *The military reverses which impaired the credit of the Government to such an extent as to destroy the salability of any of its bonds, left little hope that treasury notes would be exchanged for tithe certificates.* As soon as the enormous increase in the arrears of debt was discovered, as above mentioned, all idea of reducing the currency was abandoned as impracticable. For these reasons, the Committee of Conference having charge of the currency bill agreed to abandon it as a useless pledge of future resources without corresponding present advantage. Indeed, if the bill had been passed the first day of the session it would have expired from inanition, on the 9th January, 1865—the day on which the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress the deficit of $400,000,000, and recommended an increased taxation to meet it.

THE REBEL TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill is regarded by the President as liberal, though inadequate. No nation on earth ever conducted a protracted war by resources derived from taxation alone. The message intimates a regret that the recommendation by the Secretary of the Treasury of a tax on agricultural income, equal to the augmented tax on other income, payable in Treasury notes, was rejected by Congress. This is evidently a mistake, as it assumes that there has been an increase of taxes on other than agricultural incomes. The present income taxes are those laid by the act of April, 1863, as amended and reënacted on the 17th of February, 1864. To require the agriculturist to pay a tax on the income derived from his farm, in addition to the one-tenth of his gross productions, and the property tax of nine per cent. ad valorem, would be manifestly unjust and oppressive. After the delivery of his tithe, to tax the income of the agriculturist derived from the property producing the tithe, would leave little for family subsistence, for the purchase of supplies necessary for carrying on his agricultural operations, and for the payment of the ad valorem tax on his property. Congress, therefore, did not concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, believing it to be highly inexpedient.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury have, in the main, received the approbation of Congress, and every disposition has been manifested to coöperate with him. The tax bill adopted very nearly approximates the rate desired by him. He recommended ten per cent. on property. Congress has imposed a tax of nine per cent. A new foreign loan was authorized in secret session, at his request, without any limitation on his authority except as to the amount. A transfer of certain sterling funds abroad was by joint resolution, directed to be made from the navy to the Treasury. Efforts were made to raise specie. A bill was passed in the Senate, in secret session, to accomplish that object by the sale of certain licenses. It is understood the bill was defeated in the House of Representatives by the acquiescence, if not the instigation, of the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears from the correspondence submitted to Congress, that the Secretary of War, as early as the 18th of February, notified the President of the embarrassed condition of his department—and it is to be regretted that the Executive deliberated on, and postponed for so long a period as twenty days, the communication of that information to Congress.

If loss of time be a vice inherent in deliberative assemblies, promptitude is a great virtue in Executive action. There is every disposition on the part of Congress to comply with the requisitions of the President, and some means of raising the coin, desired will, no doubt, be devised. It is unfortunate that the necessity for coin in the Commissary Department was not made known until the message under consideration was received. The use of coin in one department of the Government is calculated to superinduce the necessity for its use in all other departments, and hence the policy of the proposed measure, in a financial view, is very questionable. The necessity for supplies, however, overrides all other considerations. If practicable, it would be wiser to employ the specie in the purchase of treasury notes and then use the notes to obtain supplies.

Nothing is more desirable than concord and cordial coöperation between all departments of Government. Hence your committee regret that the Executive deemed it necessary to transmit to Congress a message so well calculated to excite discord and dissension. But for the fact that the success of the great struggle in which the country is now engaged, depends as much on the confidence of the people in the Legislative as in the Executive Departments of the Government, the message would have been received without comment. Your Committee would have preferred silence. It has been induced to an opposite course, because they believe Congress would be derelict in its duty to permit its legitimate and constitutional influence to be destroyed by Executive admonitions, such as those contained in the message under consideration, without some public exposition of its conduct. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. ORR, Chairman,
THOMAS J. SEMMES,
W. A. GRAHAM,
A. T. CAPERTON,
JOHN W. C. WATSON.

ADDRESS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

APPEAL TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 20.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The result of the Peace Commission is known to the country. The hopes of those who have hitherto believed that an honorable termination might be put to the war, by negotiation, have been rudely disappointed. The enemy, after drawing us into a conference, abruptly terminated it by insisting upon terms which they well knew we could never accept. Our absolute surrender and submission to the will of the conqueror are the only conditions vouchsafed by our arrogant foe. We are told that if we will lay down our arms and place our lives, liberty, property and domestic institutions at the feet of President LINCOLN, that he will be merciful to us. Upon his clemency we must rely to save us from universal confiscation and extermination. Yes; these are the conditions upon which the people of the sovereign States composing this Confederacy may be allowed to do—what? To return into the "Union" from which they solemnly and deliberately withdrew themselves, because their interests and their honor required it, and their repugnance to which four years of remorseless and cruel war have served to intensify. Thanks be to God, who controls and overrules the counsels of men, the haughty insolence of our enemies, which they hoped would intimidate and break the spirit of our people, is producing the very contrary effect. From every part of the country there comes up in response a shout of mingled indignation and defiance.

A noble enthusiasm reanimates our gallant army who have been battling so long for freedom and independence! Let us all be united now. Let there be no parties or factions among us. Let us rise to the height of the great occasion. Let us all be willing to spend and be spent in the cause of our country. Let us contribute freely, all that we have, if need be, to carry on the war until our final triumph is secured. Let us take fraternal counsel together, and calmly consider our condition and prospects. Such a survey, we believe, must tend to reassure and encourage even the less sanguine.

SUPPOSED EVILS OF REUNION.

We have, it is true, *recently met with serious disasters. Our fortitude is being severely tried. We have suffered much, and must be prepared to suffer more*, in the cause for which we are struggling. Is the cause worth the sacrifice? To answer correctly, we must constantly keep in mind the end for which we are contending. What is our object in this war? The establishment of our independence, through which alone are to be secured the sovereignty of the States, and the right of self-government. What is the alternative? Our subjugation as a people! Is it possible to over-estimate the horrors of this terrible alternative? Can the imagination over-color the picture which would be presented in the event of our failure? If we fail, not only political degradation, but social humiliation, must be our wretched lot. We would not only be political vassals, but social serfs. An enemy that has shown himself destitute of the ordinary sensibilities of human nature, and whose worst passions are embittered and inflamed against us, would assume the absolute control of our political and social destinies. In vain would a proud though vanquished people look even for that mercy which the conquered receive from a generous foe. Those "State Rights" which we have been taught to prize so dearly as the greatest bulwark of constitutional liberty, and which from the earliest period of our history we have so jealously guarded, would be annihilated. The Confederate States would be held as conquered provinces by the despotic Government at Washington. They would be kept in subjugation by the stern hand of military power, as Venetia and Lombardy have been held by Austria—as Poland is held by the Russian Czar. Not only would we be deprived of every political franchise dear to freedom, but socially we would be degraded to the level of slaves, if, indeed, the refinement or malice in our enemies did not induce them to elevate the negro slave above his former master. Not only would the property and estates of vanquished "rebels" be confiscated, but they would be divided and distributed among our African bondsmen.

DESPAIRING APPEAL TO SOUTHERN MANHOOD.

But why pursue the hideous picture further? Southern manhood revolts at the bare idea of the spectacle presented. Can you think of it unmoved? Can property—can life itself—be so dear to you as to allow you to weigh them for one moment against degradation so abject—against misery so profound? We do not and cannot believe it. If the proud memories and traditions of our first great revolution do not nerve you to eternal resistance to such a consummation—nor the example of our forefathers, who wrestled for the independence they bequeathed us during seven long years of suffering greater than we have endured—let not the precious blood that has been already shed, by our bravest and best in the present struggle, cry out to us from your yet reeking soil in vain! Fruitlessly, indeed, have these sons and brothers—martyrs of liberty—bled and died, if we falter now in the path which they have illumined before us.

In the revolution of "76" our armies and our people suffered far more than we have done. Our cities then were almost all in the hands of the British, and we were entirely cut off from all supplies from abroad, while our facilities for producing them were infinitely less than they now are. GARDEN tells us that the battle of Eutaw was won by men who had scarcely shoes to their feet, or shirts to their backs. They protected their shoulders from being galled by the bands of their cross-belts, by bunches of moss and tufts of grass. A detachment, marching to GREEN'S assistance, passed through a region so swept by both armies that they were compelled to subsist on green peaches as their only diet. There was scarcely any salt for fifteen months, and when obtained it had to be used sparingly, mixed with hickory ashes. We need but allude to the terrible Winter which WASHINGTON passed at Valley Forge, with an army unpaid, half starved and half naked, and shoeless, to convince us that much as our brave soldiers are now enduring, their forefathers, for a like cause, endured far more.

WASHINGTON did not then despair. LEE does not now despair of the final triumph of a righteous cause. Why should we be doubtful, much less despondent, of our ultimate success?

RESOURCES—A ROSE-COLORED VIEW.

The extent of our territory, the food-producing capacity of our soil, the amount and character of our population, are elements of strength which, carefully husbanded, and wisely employed, are amply sufficient to insure our final triumph. The passage of hostile armies through our country, though productive of cruel suffering to our people, and great pecuniary loss, gives the enemy no permanent advantage or foothold. To subjugate a country, its civil government must be surpressed by a continuing military force, or supplanted by another, to which the inhabitants yield a voluntary or forced obedience. The passage of hostile armies through our territory cannot produce this result. Permanent garrisons would have to be stationed in a sufficient number of points to strangle all civil government before it could be pretended, even by the United States Government itself, that its authority was extended over these States. How many garrisons would it require? How many hundred thousand soldiers would suffice to suppress the civil government of all the States of the Confederacy, and to establish over them, even in name and form, the authority of the United States? In a geographical point of view, therefore, it may be asserted that the conquest of these Confederate States is impracticable.

If we consider the food-producing capacity of our soil, we need feel no apprehension as to our ability to feed the people and any army we may put into the field. It is needless to go into details or adduce statistics in proof of this. It is obvious to every well informed mind. Although the occupation by the enemy, and his ruthless policy of destroying the harvests, granaries and agricultural implements of our people, wherever he moves, has, undoubtedly, diminished the amount of our cereals, still, in view of the fact that in every State, without exception, its agricultural labor has been devoted almost exclusively to the raising of breadstuffs, (while before the war it was mainly devoted to the production of cotton, tobacco, and other exports,) it is impossible to doubt that there is an ample supply of food in the country. It is true that the deportation of our slaves by the enemy, and the barbarous policy of arming them against us—a policy reprobated by all authorities on ethics or international law—has considerably diminished our agricultural labor. But when we reflect that in 1860, our exports, almost entirely the products of slave labor, amounted to ($250,000,000) two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, it may be safely assumed that our slaves, though reduced in number, are fully equal to the task of feeding both the population at home and the army in the field. Our transportation, it is true, is defective and inadequate, but this may be indefinitely improved by more energetic efforts and more thorough and systematic organization. We cannot believe, therefore, that on our bountiful soil, so richly blessed by nature, there is any danger of our failing in this great contest for want of food, of our being starved into submission to the hateful yoke of the conqueror.

ABSENTEES FROM THE REBEL ARMIES.

But if we look to the amount and character of our population, we see especial reasons why we should be encouraged to hope for, nay, to be assured of our ultimate success. No people of our number can be subjugated, unless, false and recreant to themselves, their courage, faith and fortitude fail them. We have upon our rolls a very large army of veteran soldiers. It is true—and it is a sad truth to confess—that the *number present for duty is terribly disproportioned to the entire aggregate. This is too notorious for concealment, and we have no desire to conceal anything.* We wish to speak frankly and truthfully to you of the actual condition of things. The number of absentees from your armies *has been a fruitful cause of disaster.* On many a hard fought field the tide of success which have turned overwhelming in our favor, had all been present whom duty required to participate in the strife. We will not stop to inquire into the causes of an evil which we have so much reason to deplore. The remedy is plainly in the hands of Congress, and it is our province to apply it. But it is partly, also, in your, and we appeal to you to use it. Let every good citizen frown down upon and indignantly discountenance all evasions of military duty—whether temporary or permanent—no matter how plausible the pretext, or palliating the reason.

SKULKERS NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

No duty in this crisis of our affairs can be more imperative than to fight for one's country, family and home. Let no skulker, deserter or absentee without leave from the army be tolerated in any community. Let the reproachful glance of our women, between whose honor and the brutal foe our noble army stands as a flaming sword, drive him back to the field. With proper officers, strict discipline and an elevated tone of public opinion throughout the country, desertion and absenteeism in the army can be arrested, and all men liable to military duty put into and kept in the ranks of our army. If this be effected we can maintain in the field a force sufficient to defy subjugation. But it is the character of our population, especially, that we find those elements of strength which impress us with the conviction that we never can be conquered. Our people are peculiarly military in their characteristics. Better soldiers than those in our army history has never shown. They have endured extreme hardships and suffered with a fortitude, and fought against constant odds, with a gallantry that has earned the gratitude of their country and extorted the admiration of the world. But in addition to their military attributes, our people are preeminently of a proud and haughty spirit, and deeply imbued with the spirit of constitutional freedom. It belongs to their race and lineage; and, as BURKE long ago remarked, their relation to the servile race in contact with them has intensified the feeling and invested this love of liberty with a sentiment of personal privilege. To suppose that a people with such military, political, and social characteristics will ever voluntarily submit to be ruled by any other Government than one of their own choice, is too insulting to their pride to be entertained for a moment. And to doubt their capacity to achieve independence, and maintain themselves as a separate Power among the nations of the earth, is to close our eyes to all the teachings of history—to ignore the proof which our forefathers have stamped upon its pages—to believe that human nature has changed, or that we are a degenerated race, unworthy descendants of our revolutionary sires.

THE APPOINTMENT OF LEE.

The appointment by the President of LEE as "General-in-Chief" has done much to restore confidence to the country and to reinspire the army. All feel that we may safely repose this weighty trust and responsibility in that great soldier and devoted patriot. All feel that we may lean upon him as our tower of strength. All feel that his calm courage and steadfast purpose, his military skill and wise judgment, will enable him to wield our armies with the maximum efficiency and strength. May God strengthen him for the great task to which a confiding people have called him.

THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

To provide means for carrying on the war, Congress has been compelled to impose upon the country a heavy burden of taxation. But heavy as it is, it is not too heavy for the country to bear, and not heavier than our wants imperatively demand. It is impossible to maintain the mighty contest in which we are engaged without vast expenditures of money. Money can only be raised by loans or taxation. *Our condition does not enable us to effect the former.* We must of necessity, therefore, resort to the latter. We appeal to you with confidence to submit cheerfully to the burdens which the defence of our country, your homes and your liberties, render necessary. To contribute according to his means to that defence is as much an obligation upon the citizen as it is to peril his life upon the battle-field.

Let us then, fellow-countrymen, tread in the plain path of duty. No nation that has trod it faithfully and fearlessly ever, in the world's history, has stumbled and fallen.

"Nations," says BURKE, "never are murdered; they commit suicide." Let us not be guilty of the folly and crime of self-destruction. Let us show the fortitude, endurance and courage that belong to our race, and neither the brute force of our enemy's arms, nor the subtle poison of his lips, can extinguish the life of this Confederacy, breathed into it by the sovereign States which created it.

WHAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO BELIEVE.

The people of the United States are becoming weary of this war. The foreign material for their armies is beginning to fail them. The mutterings of discontent at the prospect of a further draft upon their home population are beginning to be heard in their large cities. The prospects of a war, indefinitely prolonged, is alarming their capitalists. Public credit must sooner or later collapse under the burden of expenditures, the magnitude of which the most skillful financier cannot venture to predict. The debt of the United States is already equal to the national debt of England, which has been accumulating since the Revolution of 1688. The interest on this debt is six per cent., while the interest on the English debt is only three per cent. It has been computed that the interest on the debt of the United States, together with the amount necessary to carry on its Government, (even were the war at an end,) would not fall much short of five hundred millions per annum—a sum affirmed to be greater than the entire annual wealth of the Northern States. While a people in self-defence may submit cheerfully to any privation and suffering, to any sacrifices of treasure and blood, there is a limit beyond which a country waging a war of aggression and conquest will not go. We cannot stop this war without degradation, ruin, dishonor. Our enemies can have peace at any time by abandoning their wicked attempt at our subjugation, and allowing us to govern ourselves in accordance with those great principles for which their fathers and ours fought side by side.

THE SAME OLD COMPLAINTS.

Consider, therefore, in every point of view, is it possible to believe that the people of the Confederate States will ever incur subjugation, or accept submission as the result of the great struggle in which we are engaged. Neither is it possible to believe that these States, compelled by long years of unjust and unconstitutional action toward them by the Northern States, to withdraw from political union with them, can ever be tempted by any promises, or so-called "guarantees," again to unite themselves under a common Government.

Forced into this revolution by their faithless disregard of the obligations of the constitutional compact, and by the selfish and sectional legislation which they fastened upon us, what in the course of this war has occurred to change our opinion as to their character and purpose? The barbarity and unrelenting ferocity which has characterized their conduct of it, has excited the indignant wonder of the world. Falsehood, duplicity and mean cunning marked their course in its inauguration; and, in its progress, every artifice of low diplomacy and persistent misrepresentation has been resorted to by them to lessen us in the estimation of mankind. Our struggle for the right of self-government—which they themselves have always declared to be inalienable—has been held up to the world as a contest for the maintenance of African slavery—a purely State institution, over which neither the Confederate State Government nor the United States Government has any constitutional control.

To prevent foreign nations from according to us that recognition to which we were entitled by public law, and even the very language of existing treaties—a recognition of which they have themselves accorded to other countries on far slenderer grounds—they have deliberately falsified accounts of military operations, and our capacity and resources for continuing the contest.

A war which has been carried on for four years with ever varying fortunes, their Ministers of State have again and again assured foreign Powers could not possibly be waged by us for more than two or three months. And after all their insolent boasts of their power to crush us, they have been compelled to resort to foreign enlistment, and the arming of our captured slaves, in order to fill up the ranks of their armies. In spite of these practices, winked at, if not countenanced by European Powers—they have practically confessed their inability to vanquish us in regular warfare, by the inhuman policy of destroying the dwellings, the food and the agricultural implements of our non-combatant population. Thus endeavoring by the starvation of their wives and children to break the indomitable spirit of our soldiers.

In the invasion of our soil, neither private property, nor age, nor sex, has been spared from the rapacity and brutal passions of their mercenary legions.

Wherever they have passed over the surface of our fair land, the blackness of desolation has marked their path, and such barbarous desolation has been their devilish boast. Public records have been destroyed—institutions of learning, public and private libraries—pillaged or burned, and the temples of God sacrilegiously defiled.

Fellow-countrymen, will you, can you ever submit to be ruled by such a people? Can you ever join hands with them in fraternal union? Can you, with all these things freshly before you—daily occurring on your native soil—ever return to political union with these despoilers of your houses—these violators of your wives and daughters. Never! A dark crimson stream divides you, which all the skill of negotiation can never bridge over. The Southern people have determined to be free and independent, and if their fortitude and courage do not fail them, it is impossible to doubt the issue.

But there must be no halting, no hesitation, in the only path that leads to the goal. We must prove to our enemies, and prove to the world, that we cannot be conquered. We must convince them that, though our soil may be overrun, the faith of our people, in the great cause for which they are contending, is unbroken, is unchanged—their will invincible.

WHY WON'T THE REBELS MAKE SACRIFICES?

Let us emulate the example of the Russian people when invaded by the grand army of NAPOLEON. *Let us be willing to make any and every sacrifice*, and consider it but a meet offering on the altar of our country. By the light of the blazing ruin of what had once been a proud palace, NAPOLEON read this inscription, which ROSTOPCHIN had affixed to his gate: "Frenchmen! I have spent eight years in embellishing this residence. Here I have lived happily in the bosom of my family—the inhabitants of this estate, numbering seventeen hundred and twenty persons, have quitted it at your approach, and I have, with my own hands, fired my beloved home to prevent its pollution by your presence!" Shall our patriotism be colder and more calculating than that of the subjects of a despotic ruler? Have we less reason to resist—less reason to detest the invading armies of the North than the Russians had to oppose and hate the French? Our enemies with a boastful insolence, unparalleled in the history of modern civilized warfare, have threatened not only our subjugation, but some of them have announced their determination, if successful in this struggle, to deport our entire white population, and supplant it with a new population drawn from their own territory and European countries! While such a threat may well excite our ridicule and contempt, the devilish spirit which prompts it must provoke in us an indignation that would render the feeblest people invincible! Think of it!

That we, the descendents of a brave ancestry, who wrested from a powerful nation, by force of arms, the country which we inhabit—bequeathed to us by them, and upon which we have been born and reared—that we should be uprooted from it and an alien population planted in our stead, is a thought that should inspire us with undying hostility to an enemy base enough even to have conceived it. Every motive then of honor and of self-interest, of patriotism and of domestic affection, every sentiment of manhood and self-respect, unite in urging us to resist, to the last extremity, our cruel invaders.

FINAL APPEAL.

Success gives us a country and a proud position among the nations of the earth. Failure makes us the vassals of an arrogant people, secretly, if not openly, hated by the most enlightened and educated portions of mankind. Success records us forever in letters of light upon one of the most glorious pages of history. Failure will compel us to drink the cup of humiliation even to the bitter dregs of having the history of our struggle written by New-England historians! Success is within our reach. We have toiled and panted onward nearly to the goal. We have almost grasped the costly price of independence—never won except through anguish and blood. The crown stands ready to encircle the fair brow of our young republic. The shade of our martyred heroes hover over us and beckon us on. The fearful entreaties of our mothers, wives and daughters to save them from nameless horrors, urge us forward. Will we pause? Can we falter? Will we, allow the weapons, which the God of battles has so often directed to the smiting of the despoilers of our homes, now to drop from our nerveless hands? Shall we be discouraged by the superior number of the enemy?

"The battle to the strong
Is not given,
While the Judge of right and wrong
Sits in Heaven!
The God of David still
Guides the pebble at His will,
There are giants yet to kill,
Wrongs unshriven."

But the enemy has already put forth his utmost strength. He has made his most gigantic effort. He has strained his energies to their greatest tension. He has taxed his resources to their utmost limit. He is almost spent and breathless with his tremendous exertions. Let us stand firm. Let us be calm and resolute. Let us show that our faith is in our cause and in His guidance, who shapes the destinies of nations, "is fixed and cannot move." In that faith, and with humble reliance on that guidance, let us hope all things, endure all things; and when we strike the invaders of our country, let religion, patriotism, love, honor, noble pride—every sentiment sacred and dear to the heart of man nerve our arms and give vigor to the blow! Then shall we conquer the peace for which we all so ardently yearn! Then shall we make the memories of our slaughtered sons and brothers glorious and immortal! Then shall we compel the nations of the earth to receive and welcome us among them! Then shall we make the plow and the reaping-hook replace the cannon and the sword, and our ravaged fields smile once more with teeming harvests! Then shall we return our devoted soldiers to their long-abandoned homes, and enable our people once more to sit each under his own vine and fig tree, with none to make them afraid! Then shall we, and our children, and our children's children to the remotest generations, rise up and call us blessed! Thus, and thus only, shall peace and Independence, one and inseparable, spread their broad wings above us, and plenty, prosperity, and happiness reign throughout our native land.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

CLOSING SCENE OF THE LAST SESSION.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 18, 1865.

The Senate met at 10 A. M.

On motion of Mr. WATSON, a resolution was adopted extending the session from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Mr. WATSON, from the Select Committee on the Treatment and Exchange of Prisoners of War, made a report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. VEST, the Senate resolved into executive session.

When the doors were opened, on motion, by Mr. WATSON, it was resolved that the Chair be authorized to appoint a joint committee, on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the Confederate States, and inform him that, unless he had further communications to Congress, they were ready to adjourn.

The Chair appointed Messrs. WATSON, OLDHAM and HENRY as the committee on the part of the Senate.

The bill

SHERIDAN'S RAID.

Appearance of the Country—The Food Question—The People of Virginia Ready to Give Up—Interesting Captured Letters—What the Soldiers Write Home—Opinions of Prominent Men, Editors and Statesmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., Saturday, March 18, 1865.

I have already written at length the history of SHERIDAN'S great raid, but to complete the record a few facts and incidents need to be gathered up.

I have not previously referred to the enemy's cavalry as increasing the complications of this expedition, for the simple reason that they are of "no account no how." In one instance, between one hundred and forty and two hundred men, under Col. JACKSON, ran away just because a squadron of the Eighth New-York Cavalry drew their sabres preparatory to making a charge. In another instance forty-five rebel troopers were chased for miles by half a dozen of our troopers—the enemy not firing a single shot, but seeking safety only in flight. Indeed, the rebel authorities are afraid to let their cavalry come within reach of SHERIDAN'S troopers. During this expedition, FITZHUGH LEE, with his 3,000 men, (reported,) was sent to Lynchburgh, and was all the time south of the James—a very safe place. Occasionally some of his men approached the opposite bank of the river, but they did not fire, fearing, no doubt, the Commanding General might take it into his head to send for them if they committed any such indiscretion.

Even MOSBY did not venture near, but was sent out of the way, beyond the Rappahannock, into Westmoreland and adjacent counties to impress supplies for the army in Richmond and vicinity.

From Winchester to Staunton, every one was prepared to see a desolated country, and they were not disappointed. Fields, forests, houses, fences—everything, on either hand, bears the marks of relentless war. Beyond Staunton, the fields are fenced and the forests have not been depleted of their fair proportions by soldiers. So marked is the change, that it was no uncommon thing to hear the remark a hundred times a day: "What a splendid piece of woods to encamp in; plenty of rails at hand for fuel." It takes a veteran trooper to tell a good camping ground at a single sweep of the eye. After passing over the Blue Ridge, at Rockfish Gap, fences became stubborn facts. Here, in Albemarle County, we were upon a portion of the sacred soil never trod before by Yankee soldiers; and the most intelligent of the people believing the Yankees little less than fiends in human shape, were, at first, nearly frightened out of their wits; but their fears as well as their prejudices were easily removed. After passing Woodstock, the whole command—both men and horses—lived on the country, but when Albemarle was reached, as a soldier expressed it, we "struck tile." Well-filled barns and storehouses of provisions were to be found every day, from which supplies were obtained. In many instances, the poor whites gave information as to where supplies were secreted, and the lively raiders, while helping themselves, gave liberally to the poor. Hundreds of families were found in which flour was a luxury not to be obtained. The favored few own, and intend to keep, all the supplies in the county, unless they can sell for gold or greenbacks. In the thirteen counties visited, I did not see a man who was willing to exchange provisions for Confederate paper upon any terms. The masses of the people have no other kind of money, and hence there is among them much suffering from actual hunger. The rich paid over the little demanded by the Government, and then concealed what remained. The Confederate authorities, up to the present time, have tried four ways to supply the army, viz.: by impressment, loan, purchase, (Confederate money,) and lastly, voluntary contributions; and as each way has failed to make the people disgorge, J. D. proposes to try a fifth way—take or steal all the gold held by banks, and with that buy supplies. This course would doubtless bring out large quantities of provisions. But miners and others, with fortunes deposited in trust, in precious metal, will loose their all. I know of four little boys residing near Scottsville, and relatives of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who have $100,000 in gold deposited, awaiting their majority. The gold project, however, can never be carried into practical operation, without creating a revolution within the revolution that will twist J. D.'s head off—mark that. Throughout the region traversed there is one general outcry of indignation against DAVIS. Upon his sickly shoulders is placed the responsibilities of all their present troubles.

At points not occupied or frequently run over by troops, there are great quantities of provisions concealed by the wealthy class, who are preparing for a rainy day; and prudence justifies this course, because there will not be enough raised to supply the people, much less the Confederate army. There is not one acre of wheat put in this year where there was a hundred last year. The will exists, perhaps, in some quarters, but those who have the will to raise a crop have not the means—neither the seed or the field hands to put it in. SHERIDAN'S troopers overran thirteen counties in nineteen days, and fed out all the seed corn, destroyed the wheat and rye, and ate all of the seed potatoes; and destroyed or carried away most of the ham or bacon. Horses, mules and negroes of course joined the moving column, and are now beyond the reach of the planters.

Nine-tenths of the people of Virginia would vote themselves back into the Union to-day, provided they had some prominent man to lead them. The Virginia soldiers in the Confederate army would do the same but for the high regard they have for LEE. They stand by him now, not because they have any hope of success, but honor, some of them think, requires this sacrifice by them.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY TO EACH OTHER.

The following letters are selected at random from a number captured at different points. They are interesting because not intended for publication, and therefore the writers speak their honest opinions. I have purposely excluded all names, because harm might come to the writers without any compensating good to the Union cause.

The facts stated in the following letter, though penned one year ago, are peculiarly pertinent at the present time. The writer is a member of one of the most influential families in the State, and the letter was addressed to a leading political editor:

LUNCENBURGH, Jan. 13, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the wish for some time to have a free talk with you about public matters, which in the last few months have really taken such a character that they have become personal to each one of us. It is evident that our fate is to be decided before next July, and whatever that fate may be, it is equally evident *that the men now in power (legislative as well as executive) are utterly incapable of controlling it.* You see through the papers as much of their conduct as they choose you to see, but I learn from those behind the scenes *that a universal panic has taken possession of them, and that what little wisdom they may have once possessed they are now entirely bereft of.* At the North everything indicates a *more fixed determination* to conquer the South. The radicals have entirely subjugated the moderate men. There is now less prospect than ever of any disagreement between the Northwest and the East. The enormous bounties they are offering will retain the old army in the field, and add many more to it, for the despairing wail which is going up from every section of the Confederacy convinces them *we are near our death agony.* The appointment of BUTLER is an earnest to all who wish plunder that when conquered we are to be stripped. The Government is in the hands of a faction, who will not see the untold miseries they will bring upon the world by the abolition of slavery. In fact, it is the venom of such men as LOVEJOY and THAD STEVENS that is now controlling the country. On this side it can no longer be concealed that the masses are weary of the war, and, I believe, *willing to go back,* if anything like terms were offered them. LINCOLN'S proclamation offers terms, which, *however repugnant to a high-spirited man are not ungrateful to the masses.* The poor man who consents to yield all claim to the negro he never owned, is allowed to return home and be unmolested. The speculator sees in it a chance to secure his ill-gotten wealth. The refugee disgusted with seeing the extortion and money-making everywhere is unwilling to suffer any more for the benefit of such men, and anxious to save what little is left him. I speak of the feeling as it exists here in Virginia. In the Cotton States, where the population is of an inferior order, matters are much worse. I sent you recently a Northern paper, with Hon. MR. GANTT'S (of Arkansas) submissive address to his former constituents. *Politicians rarely go ahead of their constituents, and I felt, when I read this address, that Arkansas was ready to submit. I have since learned the feeling is universal,* and they have the plausible excuse of their treatment by JEFF. DAVIS. North Carolina is already in arms. North Alabama almost as bad, and the recent law of substitutes and the threatened law of exemptions, superadded to the outrageous tyranny exercised over private property, and the threatened repeal of *habeas corpus, have created a body of discontents that is very alarming.* It is said North Carolina will try and have a convention and withdraw, and it seems certain she will resist the repeal of the *habeas corpus,* and without its repeal there is no possibility of sending in the substitute men or arresting deserters. The currency is gone beyond all redemption. Our armies are too weak to resist successfully and too strong to succumb without resistance, so we must have more slaughter when the Spring opens. This is a gloomy view, but *I think falls short of the reality.* You may have read a recent speech of SEWARD'S, in which he speaks of receiving the prodigal son back again. In that speech he most adroitly insinuated that by a speedy return they might save that portion of slavery which was not already abolished. This was a bid to our Southern friends. They were left to believe that the Supreme Court would decide that LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation would be invalid after the war was over. BUTLER says something of the kind in his remarks about slaves in the possession of "loyal owners." Let this impression get hold on the mind of the slaveholders south, and they will be too willing to leave us in the cold. At this moment, I regard Virginia and South Carolina as the only two States who are willing to place their principles before their interest. But to me there is a view sadder even than the sad view I have taken. *It is, that even success against our enemy will leave us with a Government worse than we fled from.* The army are our masters, and a three years' campaign, in which military license was never punished, where private property was never protected, is but a poor school for our future rulers. In the North, their hordes may be absorbed in the great West, while our native lords will return to their ruined homes, ready for any act of spoliation. I have almost abandoned all thought of remaining, if I have the means of decent support elsewhere. I often wonder what are your plans. I think *you must be pretty well convinced that slavery in Virginia is at an end,* and, I hope, are taking some steps by which you will not be deprived of the fruits of your life of industry. We have gotten on very well here, with occasional want of fuel. We have stores for two or three months ahead, if they are not pressed. After that time we will probably migrate—possibly to my farm, to which I have an invitation from my manager, who has plenty of good things, and is undisturbed by the enemy. He is at present in Bath, on business of mine. My last letter from the North informed me of the sequestration of $25,000 of Missouri bank stock.

THE MEADOWS NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, March 31, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just returned from Richmond, where I have been buying 4 per cent. to meet my taxes; everybody is speculating on the effect of the tax and currency bill, which are variously construed and widely different effects predicted. I think the great popular impression is, that there will be great stringency after 1st April, which will bring down the price of stocks, tobacco, cotton, real estate, and all speculative articles, but that the price of eatables and wearables, will still continue to advance. Extra has bullied the banks into taking the $5 notes deposit, which, I think, is not only unjust toward them, but every way impolitic, as it will 1st July give to the masses, the idea that the Government has, a second time, repudiated and sealed its debt. Of course, there will be less disposition to take the new currency; indeed many persons have prepared for 1st April, by providing themselves with gold; more will do so for the 1st July, so that public opinion will cease to have any effect in preventing this practice. The tax, while it is perhaps the best thing Congress could enact, is too great for any people to bear. I think but little will be collected after 1st April—all who had means, of course, would pay then, to save 33⅓ per cent. Those who now owe, will be widows and others now living on stocks, all of which will be greatly depreciated when thrown upon the market, to meet taxes. What do you think of the article in the *Whig* on exchange? It was written by Maj. NORRIS, with, I believe, a knowledge on his part, that Government had determined to renew negotiation with BUTLER, or the person most likely to recognize the old cartel. OULD went down to Old Point on Sunday with an eye to this. I come up in the cars with ROBT LEE, just from the North; he told me he had an interview with the President, and urged him to the course now adopted, as our men were availing themselves of the neutrality oath, and he thought, if a suspension took place, we would lose nearly all of them. LEE, by-the-bye, does not seem as confident as the rest of us, as to the inability of the North to keep as large an army as ours in the field.

I have just learned that a trunk has reached Wilmington with articles for me, which ought to be very valuable, as I had to pay $12 50 *freight* on it from Bermuda to that point. It started last May.

Yours truly, D. H. GORDEN.

The annexed letter may as well be introduced here as elsewhere. It was written to the editor of a Richmond paper, who gives a little insight into the rebel plans and hopes three years ago. They don't write quite so grandly just now:

RICHMOND, May 4, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The latest programme is the evacuation and surrender of Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and all other points accessible by gunboats, *except Richmond,* which is to be defended at all hazards. At the points abandoned, everything that could be of use to the enemy is to be destroyed. Our Norfolk fleet, including the *Virginia,* has been brought into the James River. The Navy-yard, &c., burned. BEAUREGARD, if he whips at Corinth, is at once to strike for the enemy's country. JACKSON is to have a force with which to sweep the Valley and plunge into Pennsylvania, &c., &c. This is the declared plan of the Administration. Will they carry it out? Can they? I believe they *can* if they *will,*—and if they do,—glory to GOD, "for the hour of our redemption draweth nigh."

BEAUREGARD will be fighting to-day or to-morrow. He will not be able to throw into the action more than 50,000 men, against, probably, rather more than double that number; but BEAUREGARD is "*Felix.*"

Lieut. MAURY had a talk of two hours with MERCIER. He is satisfied that the Minister was here by order of the Emperor, to ascertain the true state of affairs. He believes that what he saw and heard here convinced him that the impressions he brought with him, derived from Northern influences and representations, were entirely erroneous. He (MAURY) thinks there will be an armed interposition—to command the peace—leaving the question of dissolution and boundary to be settled by the free voice of the people in each State.

Capt. ELLIOTT is here, and will remain, as I am told. Have not seen him.

JOHNSTON'S falling back from Yorktown is said to have been managed with his usual skill, but was attended necessarily by a heavy loss of artillery. There is a sad *want of feeling* in his army, and much disorganization; but it is hoped that the time he has gained will enable the officers to restore the *morale* of the men.

Write whenever you feel disposed.

Yours truly, JAS. MCDONALD.

Judge ROSS set out for Arkansas shortly after you left, and has not since appeared above the horizon.

A QUARTERMASTER'S OPINION.

A Major, Asst. Quartermaster, writes to a prominent man: "There is one striking and painful development in the service to which you have contributed. The rich men are those who throw obstacles in the way, and make loudest complaint. The man of moderate means yields to the necessity gracefully, and says the Government can have all he has."

E. A. PAUL.

FROM FAYETTEVILLE.

Capture of Fayetteville—Gen. Sherman's Intentions—Immense Destruction of Railroads—The Rebel Forces Confronting Sherman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sunday, March 12, 1865.

Our ever victorious army arrived at this point on Cape Fear River yesterday morning, led by the Fourteenth Corps and detachments from the Seventeenth Corps. The right and left wings, therefore, are alike honored by the event. I have only time sufficient to say that which doubtless the entire North is aware of—the campaign has been a most successful one, if the capture of all the leading towns and points in the State of South Carolina, the destruction of every one of its railroad communications with other States, the fast and complete demoralization of the enemy's forces, and the entire ruin of all Government shops, arsenals, depots and the capture of artillery in immense quantity, can be called success.

The last of the army is now in camp in this vicinity. Gen. SHERMAN is, of course, here. Although this point might be made a base, he intends moving the army on Goldsboro immediately. The details of our past march I will send you by next mail. The general course pursued by the army since leaving Savannah and Sister's Ferry was northeast, without much deviation. All the towns entered by Gen. SHERMAN surrendered without much opposition. The right wing struck the railroad above the fortified post of BEAUREGARD'S army at Branchville, and successively entered Columbia, Camden, and Cheraw. The left wing passed from Sister's Ferry through Blackville, Lexington, Winnsboro, and Chesterfield. Both wings did not fail to tear up miles of railroads wherever found. Every railroad in the State has thus been severed and destroyed for from ten to fifty miles.

The capture of animals has been very large. It is estimated that we have enough to mount nearly half the army, should such a proceeding enter the mind of our commander.

Subsistence has been gleaned almost exclusively along the route. The army fared much better than in Georgia.

The enemy burned nothing in advance of our columns, and plenty was visible on all sides. The only want experienced by our men is the want of shoes. Many are barefooted. None are complaining, but all are enthusiastic.

The rebel forces, under HARDEE, are about two miles from us, on the other side of the river. He is said to have with him about fifteen thousand men. JOHNSON and HAMPDEN are with him, but no tidings can be obtained of BEAUREGARD, whose movements have been a mystery during the past few weeks. It is surmised that he is at Charlotte, fortifying that position.

Gen. SHERMAN'S losses throughout have not exceeded one thousand men, killed, wounded and captured. The enemy picked up a number of our foragers. No very severe encounter with the enemy has occurred, except at Aiken, where Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry had some trouble in entering. Supplies are to be issued here before the corps crosses the river, if they can be obtained. When the forces leave Fayetteville, all that can be used against our cause by the enemy will be destroyed. The arsenal will be torn down, and its contents not used by this army destroyed. RUGUENOT.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Relations of the Existing Fire Department to Party Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of Saturday contained a circular purporting to have been issued by firemen, and sent to city officers, reminding the latter of the extent to which the Fire Department is a *political power,* and how far numerous city officers named in the circular are indebted to that power for their places; and also warning city officials generally that, unless they aid more vigorously in defeating the Paid Fire Department Bill, now pending at Albany, this power will be felt in vengeance hereafter. After such an avowal by firemen themselves of the political character of their organization, the friends of the new law (who have endeavored to keep the measure out of politics) may well call public attention to some other curious facts, the political significance of which cannot be questioned, since the publication of this circular.

But before giving them, Mr. Editor, let me add that their circular says that Alderman MASTERSON is one of several municipal officers whom the firemen elected. Now for the facts.

If you will look over the annual reports of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, of several years since, you will find the names of the Engine, Hose and Hook and Ladder Companies are the names of *virtues, qualities* or *places,* or are selected from the ancient mythologies. But during the last four or five years, (within which the department has so rapidly become political, and has so badly degenerated,) the practice has arisen of naming these companies after *favorites of certain classes, after city officials, and after party leaders.* The official report of Chief Engineer JOHN DECKER, dated August 1, 1864, affords most striking illustrations of these facts. In that report the numbers and names of all the companies are officially stated. Engine Company No. 32 is named and called the "Pete Masterson Engine Company." Does any one doubt that this name and the votes of the members of this company helped to secure the election of Alderman "Peter Masterson, contractor," as the circular hints?

Hose Company No. 55, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, are called "The Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company," and the "Harry Howard Hose Company." Has this "HARRY" ever called in vain on the companies? Engine Company No. 3 and Hose Company No. 6, are named after EDWIN FORREST; and in case of a second riot about the relative merits or demerits of that gentleman, the members of these two companies, if called to aid the police, might not be the most disinterested peacemakers.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, is reported as called the "John Decker Hook and Ladder Company." It would be a little odd if its members were not the special friends of "JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer;" and it would be too bad if JOHN DECKER should discriminate against them in any judgment upon the merits of any fight they may have with any other company. Is it possible the Chief might favor his namesake?

Hose Company No. 60 is called the "M. T. Brennan Hose Company," (*i. e.* MATTHEW, the Comptroller;) and one-half of the members of this company are reported as living (*i. e.* as "bunkers") in the company's house at No. 12 Elm-street. As it is not reported, we must guess how many of the members ever voted against Comptroller M. T. B. The report, however, says the "house is in *good condition,* carriage in *good condition,* four-wheeled tender in *good order,* built in 1860, &c. So long as there shall be money in the City Treasury, it would certainly indicate unkindness or ingratitude to allow things to be otherwise than in good order with this company.

Hose Company No. 45 is called the "C. Godfrey Gunther Hose Company." The report shows no returns of the votes of this company at the last Mayoralty election, and it is therefore left to every one to decide for himself whether this is an organization of the friends or the enemies of the Mayor. It may be thought, however, that if the other candidates for Mayor had secured a company to be named after themselves, the chances of their defeat would not have been less, though the dangers of Firemen's fights might have been greater.

It may be added, as indicating their standing in the Fire Department, that the Mayor and Comptroller were the *leading managers* at the late firemen's Ball.

If the Fire Bill fails, however, future candidates may not commit the blunders of the Mayor's opponents; and we will have BOOLE and BLUNT as well as GUNTHER companies to add zeal to elections and fierceness to fights.

But the culmination of late political tendencies in the Fire Department is yet to be mentioned. Hose Company No. 3 is the "George B. McClellan Hose Company," and Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 is the "George B. McClellan Hook and Ladder Company!" The report of the latter says (and perhaps no irony is intended) the "*truck is in bad condition.*"

It should be remembered that the foregoing are the regular and only official names of the companies as authorized by the Common Council.

What can more forcibly illustrate the dangerous tendencies of the present Fire Department than the fact that in the midst of an exciting political campaign, two fire companies pulicly assume the name of a party leader by consent of the Common Council? It is idle to pretend that such an organization will not be regarded as political. Had the Common Council allowed any Abraham Lincoln Hose Companies to be organized, how long could the peace have been kept at fires, or what coöperation be expected between such organizations? It is manifest that these fire companies have been rapidly degenerating into partisan and personal organizations, having more regard for the interests of a party or a city official than for the legitimate duties of firemen. No efforts of the better men among them—nothing but radical measures—can work the adequate remedy; and the sooner they are adopted the better.

LAW AND ORDER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 20, 1865.

The following is the letter referred to above;

[PERSONAL.]

To ——: A great number of active firemen are very much incensed, and justly so, at the indifference manifested by the heads of departments in the passage of the act before the Legislature for a paid Fire Department. When it is taken into consideration that the Fire Department and their friends almost unanimously sustained, at the past two elections, all persons up for election who were employes or under the control of the heads of departments, *on their* solicitation—in doing which firemen took rough chances (*as men are aware*)—they have a right to be lenient. Had not been for their action, the charges made against firemen, and especially "bunkers," would not have been so severe and injurious as they were before the Committee of the State Senate.

You *know* that the exertions of firemen and their friends secured the election of *your friends,* Aldermen NOLAN, O'BRIEN, BEICH and MASTERSON, which gave the control of the Board of Aldermen to your *interest.* It is in their districts where the greatest complaints were made of the voting from bank-rooms, and the action of firemen. The firemen *know* that they secured the control of the Common Council to the "Heads of Departments." And they also *know* that they helped materially to secure the nomination and election of the following-named persons to the Legislature to please the "Heads of Departments:" JACOB L. SCHIEFFELIN, LEONARD, EDWARD SHERIDAN, all of whom are employed by the Comptroller, together with ALEXANDER WARD. EDWARD S. MALOY, THOS. J. CHEANEY, employed by the Street Commissioner, with four others, were upon the Heads of Departments have a *special influence,* whose names do not appear as employes in the Corporation Manual.

Thus the firemen have secured a majority of the city delegation to the Assembly to please the "Heads of Departments." They ask in return, and expect, that you will instruct your *representatives* to use all their energies for the maintenance of the present Fire Department. It is not asking too much. With the influence you possess, the bill for a Paid Fire Department can be defeated. Will you make an effort for

FRIENDLY BUT NOT FORGETFUL FIREMEN.

The Shameful Condition of West-street.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the Albany Investigating Committee to the condition of that portion of West-street, extending from Canal to Hammond streets.

Last August or September, a gang of workmen appeared here, took up the pavement and carted away all the stones. Of course everyone expected that a new and better pavement would soon be laid. After waiting, however, for several weeks and finding that nothing was done, I called upon the President of the Croton Water Board, and was informed that the pavement had been removed by a lawless contractor and no provision made for relaying it.

Now, Mr. Editor, this important thoroughfare has been left without *any pavement at all,* through the heavy rains of last Fall, the freezing and thawing of the Winter, and thus far into the Spring. The amount and value of the merchandise passing over this part of West-street may be estimated from the following facts. The Inman line to Liverpool despatches always one and often two first-class steamers every week from Piers Nos. 44 and 45; the New-Orleans steamers, one a week, from Pier No. 43; another Liverpool line sails from Pier No. 47; the French steamers from Pier No. 50; and the Havana steamers from the same neighborhood, to say nothing of great numbers of Government transports, and transient shipping. Beside, Sir, at the foot of Spring-street is concentrated the largest and most important oyster trade in the United States, employing hundreds of men, thousands of tonnage and millions of dollars. The enormous pork-packing establishments along West-street also increase the amount of travel very greatly. Will it be believed that this immense traffic, foreign and domestic, entering into our very life as a commercial centre, has to be carried on over an unpaved road—the worst perhaps this side of the "sacred soil."

I would also beg the committee to look at the piers and bulkheads along the water front of the Eighth and Ninth Wards. Most of them are covered with lumber, wood, bricks, &c., alike opposed to the object for which they were built and the ordinances of the corporation.

Pier No. 43, the principal landing-place for excursion parties, was for many years in so dilapidated a condition as to be safe for neither man nor beast. Two years ago the family of one of my neighbors was passing over it, when one of the children disappeared, no one knew where, until its lifeless body was found afloat, and it was discovered that poor little thing had slipped through a hole in the pier! These things were represented to Mr. BARNUM and his predecessor, but availed nothing until a rich steamship company purchased the lease, and then he could "see it," and have one-half rebuilt by the corporation. I do not complain that it has been done, but that it was delayed so long.

Now, Sir, I have always found it impossible to get any grievance redressed from the present departments of the corporation. They are all alike, and in my humble opinion should all be thrown overboard. I trust the committee will act promptly and fearlessly. I feel sure they will have the approbation of all good citizens, and hope they will receive your powerful support. Very respectfully, D. S. PAIGE,

Paige's Hotel, corner Spring and West streets.

Launch of the Light-Draught Monitor Modoc.

Tuesday, at 2:55 P. M., precisely, the splendid light-draught monitor *Modoc* was launched at the yard of Mr. J. S. UNDERHILL, Greenpoint. About 3,000 ladies, gentlemen and naval officers were present, curiously examining the formidable war craft as she lay on the stocks. Every available place upon and around the vessel was filled, while three or four tugs and innumerable small craft kept plying in the stream, ready to take charge of the vessel when she should glide into the water. Flags were unfurled from every house and vessel. Among the distinguished gentlemen present, we noticed the following: Rear-Admiral GREGORY, Chief-Engineer W. W. WOOD, Commodore RINGGOLD, Capt. WORDEN, Rev. Dr. CLAPP, Rev. Mr. PARTRIDGE, Messrs. ENGLISH, WHITLOCK, ROWLAND, Capt. PERINE, and other eminent shipbuilders. Hardly had the last block been knocked away, when the vessel moved swiftly into the water. At this juncture, Miss AMANDA UNDERHILL, the charming daughter of the builder, amid loud huzzas and waving of handkerchiefs, broke the champagne bottle across the bows, and said, "In the name of Neptune, I christen thee *Modoc!* May you, from to-day, triumphantly sail, and over our enemies ever prevail."

The *Modoc* is 225 feet long, 45 feet 1 inch wide, and 9 feet 1 inch deep. Four feet of solid wood backing, covered with three 1-inch slabs of iron form the outer hull. Water-tight compartments, 2 feet wide, and divided by seven bulk-heads, seperate the outer from the inner hull. She is calculated to draw 6 feet of water. At least 2 feet of her sides are now out of water, and when fully equipped she will show 18 inches on her side, while the *Chimo,* a sister vessel, shows only 7 inches. Her speed is roughly calculated at 4 miles an hour. She is impregnable to a ram, which always strikes below the water line. In all vessels of war this part of the vessel is vulnerable; but in this vessel the wooden raft is sufficiently strong to prevent rupture of the inner hull from any attack by a ram. The weak point of other monitors has been in the deck beams being laid at intervals, which renders them vulnerable to the plunging shot of the enemy. This weakness is obviated in this vessel, for the oak beams are laid side by side 15 inches thick, strongly spiked together and bolted on the gunwale, the entire mass being covered with two half-inch iron plates, and rendered impervious to shot or shell. The interior of the vessel is completed in the most finished manner, and the machinery is ready to be tested. There are 6 pumping engines, 2 ventilating engines, and 2 main engines, which will undergo a preliminary test to-day. The 2 main engines are inclined motive, with cylinders 22 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke, direct, acting and driving 2 propellers 9 feet in diameter and 9 feet thick of cast iron. She has 2 of STIMER'S boilers. Her armament is one 11-inch gun, placed on a raised platform in the centre of the vessel. Her crew will number 42 men, who have a room 16 by 48 feet for their accommodation. In the bow of the vessel will be placed the terrible torpedo arrangement of Chief Engineer W. W. WOOD. Altogether, this monitor is one of the staunchest and most complete of her class thus far launched, and her workmanship was highly praised by many distinguished American and French officers present. It is expected she will be put in commission in three weeks.

An Ocean Palace on Exhibition.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COLORADO.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamship *Colorado,* lying at the foot of Canal-street, North River, was thrown open to the public yesterday, and is to be on exhibition to-day and to-morrow, and on Friday and Saturday, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Colorado* is one of a fleet of floating palaces that Messrs. WILLIAM H. WEBB, HENRY STEERS, and other eminent marine architects have constructed within a year for the Pacific Mail Company. She is 363 feet in length, 45 feet in width, 31 feet 6 inches in depth, measures 3,890 tons, and cost about $1,000,000. Her engines, which were built at the Novelty Works, have cylinders of 105 inches diameter and 12 feet stroke, and are of the finest workmanship. The cabin accommodations on the *Colorado* are not inferior to those on the great Cunard steamship *China,* there being on the main deck fifty-two commodious state-rooms for families, and in the second cabin comfortable berths for fifteen hundred passengers. In fire apparatus the ship is completely equipped. From the main boilers several great tubes extend to stem and stern, and to these are attached twenty-four hose-pipes, with inch and a quarter nozzles, capable of flooding every part of the ship at five minutes' notice; a steam-pipe communicates with the hold, to be used there in the event of fire in the cargo, and in addition to these ample precautionary provisions there is in the forecastle a donkey engine to run the force-pumps independent of the main engines amidships, so that if the central engines were disabled by fire, the engineers could flood the ship from the forecastle. With such enormous hydraulic power aboard, there would seem to be absolute safety; but further to provide for the contingency of fire, or of a leak over which the twenty-four force-pumps cannot gain mastery, there are on the hurricane deck a large number of metallic life-boats, in each of which are constantly kept several sealed cans and casks of water and bread. Not the least interesting display which the *Colorado* is able to make in these days of Chesapeake piracies is her armament. She carries two twenty-pound field pieces on her quarter, and two thirty-pounders at the fore, and in her arsenal are Sharp's rifles, common muskets, revolvers, pikes, and axes in abundance, and the ship's crew of 120 men may be armed and marshaled on the hurricane deck on two minute's notice.

On her trial trip out to Fortress Monroe, last week, the *Colorado* made good time, and the return trip was made in twenty hours. She will sail on Thursday next for Panama, via the Straits of Magellan, and is expected to reach Panama, under easy steaming, within fifty days. Arrived at Panama, she will take her place in the line with the *Golden Gate, Golden Horn, Constitution* and *Golden Age,* the Pacific consorts of the New-York and Aspinwall steamships *Northern Light, Queen Queen, Costa Rica, Arizona, Henry Chauncey* and *Montana.* In addition to all these ships of the first class, the company keep two steamships ready for service at Panama, and have on the Pacific side the freight steamers *Sonora, St. Louis, Uncle Sam, Orizaba* and *California,* and on the Atlantic side the *Atlantic, Baltic, Mariposa* and *Monterey.*

The *Colorado* is officered by Capt. GEORGE H. BRADBURY; first officer, M. P. NOLAN; second officer, R. C. THOMAS; third officer, GEORGE DOUGLASS, and chief engineer, EDWARD MARSLAND.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FLORIDA.

Yesterday the transport steamer *Florida* arrived at the Navy-yard from the Gulf Squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Commander, WM. BUDD; Acting Master and Executive Officer, W. C. Staples; Acting Ensigns, Chas. E. Beck, Thos. J. Rollins, L. G. Sampson, F. E. Ashmead, Ed. A. Gould, H. F. Pickering; Coast Pilot, Wm. Van Horn; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. F. Keeler; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Wm. McLean; Acting Second Assistants, W. P. Magaw, R. B. Swift; Acting Third Assistants, J. M. Lord, John Cotter, Samuel Green, A. C. Collins; Paymaster's Clerk, H. D. Keeler; Captain's Clerk, E. Frederick. The following are her passengers: Theo. Allen, Second Assistant Engineer of the *Dictator;* Michael Dundar, Acting Second Assistant Engineer of the *Powhatan;* Wm. H. Holt, Acting Third Assistant Engineer of the *Tristram Shandy;* A. W. Loring, Acting Ensign of the *Pequot;* Ben. Woods, Acting Ensign of the *Tristram Shandy;* T. C. Kelly, Acting Ensign of the *Henry Brinker:* P. Walsh, Steward, and Geo. Anderson, boy.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Admiral PAULDING, Capt. CASS, Lieut.-Commanding JANVIT and other officers of the Navy-yard received the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Chiefs, (some eighteen in number) at the Navy-yard on Tuesday. They visited the various departments of curiosity, went on board the *North Carolina* and were shown all the curiosities of the yard. Their visit lasted three hours. The *Madawaska,* frigate, sister ship of the *Wampanoag,* will be launched about the 10th of next month. A court of inquiry is sitting at the Lyceum upon the loss of the United States steamer *San Jacinto;* President, Admiral BELL; members, Commodore LARDER and Commodore ROWAN; Judge Advocate, Paymaster ELDRIDGE. Capt. MEADS is at the yard and was late Commander of the ill-fated *San Jacinto.* The following vessels are now at the yard ready for active service, or being overhauled: screw steamer *Pensacola,* 24 guns; *Tahoma,* 6; *Calypso,* screw, 6; *Mobile,* side-wheel; *Adela,* side-wheel, 6; *Hartford,* screw, 28; *Wampanoag,* screw, 8; *Mantonomah,* monitor, 4; *Brooklyn,* screw, 26; *China,* torpedo, 1; *Colorado,* screw, 52; *Susquehanna,* side-wheel, 16; *Muscoota,* side-wheel, 10: *Newberne,* screw, 8; *Flag,* screw, 8; *Horace Beals,* barkentine, 2; *Naubuc,* light draft monitor, 2; *Rachael Seaman,* schooner, 2; *Huntsville,* screw, 4; *Narragansett,* screw, 6.

Recovery of the Central National Bank Bonds.

If our detective policemen were authorized to draw on the public purse for funds sufficient to cover their necessary expenses in discovering the haunts of thieves and bringing them to justice, it is said that they might within a twelvemonth weed out every counterfeiter's den and gambling-hell in the city. But the Police Commissioners do not intrust their detective officers with money to buy up those more adroit thieves who lead the riff-raff of pickpockets and burglars, and it is only when a large reward is offered that the officers can afford to risk their private means. The $10,000 reward which was offered by the Central National Bank for the restoration of $69,000 in United States bonds that were stolen from their cashier's office on Monday afternoon, was a prize worth the detectives' best efforts. If it had been $5,000, they could hardly have accomplished the work; for they could not have afforded to give the chief of the thieves' organization $5,000 to distribute among his underlings, and this *douceur* wanting, not a thief would have divulged, and the Central National Bank might have whistled for its bonds. We are not at liberty to disclose the detectives' precise mode of operation; but it can be said that twenty-four hours subsequent to the robbery they were in possession of information which led them to "pipe" an up-town dwelling, and that therein on Tuesday afternoon, they found and seized the bonds. But prior to the seizure, it is said to have been necessary to enter into a compromise, in which the bank had its choice of the thief or the bonds. The officers of the institution, it is further alleged, seeing that there could be no hope of getting both the thief and the securities, took into view the fact that $50,000 of the bonds belonged to their depositors, and elected to take the bonds, and these were deposited in the detectives' safe at the Central Department of Metropolitan Police in less than six hours from the time when the bank officers made known their decision. Three persons have been apprehended on "suspicion of complicity;" but their names are withheld from the public, and will scarcely go beyond a Grand Jury room. Thus the Central National Bank robbery resolves itself into what the light-fingered gentry style "a good thing all round." The bank has recovered its securities, and lost only about $12,000; Detectives YOUNG, MCDOUGALL, GILMORE, RADFORD, KELSO and Capt. JOURDAN have credit for "working up" an intricate case; certain somebodies have each a share of $10,000; the public are gratified with the assurance that three arrests have been made, and the Police Justices may complacently look upon the prisoners as three persons who may never give them trouble for a moment.

The Draft Riots.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FIRE COMMISSIONER GORMAN AND POLICE COMMISSIONER ACTON.

MR. THOMAS C. ACTON, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, a few days ago, stated before the Senate Investigating Committee that he could name the person who incited the riots which occurred here in July, 1863. In Albany, Mr. ACTON stated that the firemen of the city were implicated in the matter. Mr. GORMAN, one of the Fire Commissioners, has requested Mr. ACTON to make his statements good, and to put the Fire Commissioners in possession of the name of the guilty party, and such other facts as he may be aware of, in order that the man may be removed from the Fire Department, and the case brought before the Grand Jury.

The following is Mr. ACTON'S reply to Mr. GORMAN:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1865.

John J. Gorman, Esq., President of the Board of Fire Commissioners:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 17th inst. It reads as follows:

SIR: A statement appeared in the New-York *Herald* of the 16th inst., setting forth that you had appeared before the Senate Investigating Committee, and there stated that the July riots were started by firemen, and that you could give the name of the man who was guilty of the offence whenever you were called upon so to do.

I now call upon you to give the name of the man, in the form of a complaint, to the Board of Fire Commissioners, and furnish sufficient evidence to sustain such complaint, and also to the Grand Jury, to the end that he may be removed from the Fire Department and dealt with as the law directs. Very respectfully, &c., &c.

My statement was that firemen were engaged in starting the riot, and that I could give the names of guilty parties. I have not given the names, and decline to furnish them, because I do not wish them to escape the punishment due to their crimes. I am not unmindful of my duty in this regard, as the public and the Fire Department will be satisfied in due time.

The grand juror is sworn not to divulge the finding of an indictment until the culprit is arrested. The principle contained in that oath is operative upon

Charles L. Benedict Judge of the Court, was then read.

Samuel T. Jones was then announced by the Judge as the Clerk of the Court, and took the oath of office and the oath of allegiance. The Clerk was then directed to record the commission and oaths of office of the Judge, taken before Judge Betts.

The commission of Benjamin D. Silliman, Esq., as United States District-Attorney for the District, was then read, and Mr. Silliman was sworn in.

Judge Benedict then announced the receipt of a commission appointing Anthony F. Campbell as Marshal of the district. The bond of the Marshal was reported as correct by the District-Attorney, and Mr. Campbell took the oaths.

The court being announced ready for business, Mr. Silliman moved that the rules of the District Court of the Southern District be adopted as those of the court, with the exception that terms be held on Wednesday instead of Tuesday, and processes be made returnable on that day.

The Judge announced that those rules would, for the present, stand as the rules of this court; that the sessions of the court would be from 12 o'clock till 4, and that from 10 o'clock till 12 the Judge will attend to chamber business.

Francis L. Dallon, having been appointed Deputy Marshal, was then sworn in.

Mr. Silliman stated to the court that it was desirable to know what would be the rule with reference to the admissions of members of the bar.

The Judge said that all members of the bar who had been admitted to practice in other courts of the United States, or in the Supreme Court of the State, would be admitted as proctors and advocates of this court, their admission having been moved in open court by a member of the bar, on their signing the roll and filing the oaths required by law.

Mr. Silliman then moved the admission of a large number of gentlemen present, and on his motion forty-one gentlemen were admitted and took the oaths of office four at a time. As the roll of attorneys was not in readiness for them to sign, and the oaths of allegiance not yet prepared for them to take and file, their admission was not, however, made complete.

The District Court was then adjourned, after the court had announced that the Marshal's office would be for the present at No. 14 Court-street, and that the Clerk's office would also be there for the present; that the next term of the court would be held on the 1st Wednesday of April, at such place as should be fixed upon, of which due notice would be given in the newspapers.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court was then also opened in the same manner as the District Court, by the reading of the Act of Congress. The court announced Charles W. Newton, Esq., as the Clerk of the court, and he was duly sworn in.

Mr. Silliman moved the appointment of United States Commissioners, and the court thereupon appointed Charles W. Newton and Samuel T. Jones United States Commissioners and Masters and Examiners in Chancery, and they were sworn in as such.

Mr. Silliman moved also the admission to the bar of the gentlemen who had been admitted in the District Court, and the court ordered that they be so admitted, on signing the roll and taking the necessary oaths.

The Judge announced that the Circuit Court also would stand adjourned to the first Wednesday of April, and that business would be transacted in the meantime at the office of the Marshal, No. 14 Court-street.

The court then adjourned, and the spectators departed, having been apparently much interested by the novelty of the proceedings.

Criminal Business—A Wholesome Warning from Judge Russel to English "Ticket-of-Leave Men."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Several prisoners, who have been indicted by the Grand Jury for various offences, were arraigned at the opening of the court yesterday morning.

The case of Patrick Coughlin was called for trial. The circumstances of the case were peculiar. The defendant was a carman in the employ of a wholesale merchant down town, but had the privilege of doing odd jobs on his own account when not busy for his employer. In February last he was passing through Warren-street, when he was accosted by a man who asked him to take a case of goods which he had purchased and deliver it for him at a certain number in Canal-street. The man then pointed out a case of goods on the sidewalk; told the carman that he would meet him at the place in Canal-street, and walked off. The defendant then backed up his cart against the walk and proceeded to take the goods, but was interrupted by the owner of the property, who asked him what he was doing. The carman told his story and then said that if the property belonged to the complainant he had better send an officer with him and arrest the man who had employed him to carry it away. The complainant would not believe the carman, and had him arrested. He was bailed by his employer and retained in his service. Ten respectable merchants were prepared to testify to his good character, and Mr. Merry, his employer, stated that since his indictment he had sent him around to collect bills of large amounts, and would trust him with anything he had. Under these circumstances, Assistant District Attorney Bedford, and His Honor Judge Russel both agreed that the carman should be honorably discharged.

Fanny Wells, a waiter in a Bowery concert saloon, was tried for grand larceny, being charged by one of her companions with stealing a silk dress. She admitted her guilt to the officer, was arrested and convicted by the jury. His Honor sentenced her on the spot to two years' confinement in the State Prison.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.

Alfred Bass Collingwood was placed at the bar and tried for grand larceny. Philip St. George testified that he came over in the same steamer with the prisoner, and afterward took lodgings with him here in New-York, where they slept together. In February last the prisoner got up early one morning and left the room, and shortly after he missed his money, consisting of sovereigns, British money. The testimony showed that several other persons slept in the same room, and the complainant evinced so much reluctance to testify against the prisoner, that there was really no evidence against him. The jury acquitted him on the spot. The prisoner, the witnesses and the complainant, it appears, are all English "Ticket-of-Leave men," who have recently arrived in this country. Judge Russel, who is determined to rid the community of these dangerous characters, if he has a chance, called them up before him before they were discharged, and told them that he was thoroughly informed as to who they were, and if they were ever brought before him for any offence committed in this city, he would punish them to the fullest extent of his power.

Alfred Hicks, a young boy, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He was sent to the penitentiary for three years, and the court adjourned.

The Liabilities of Veterinary Surgeons—Damages for Negligence and Unskilfulness in the Care of Horses.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

John Kelly vs. *Elbert Nostrand and Chas. Burden.*—The action was brought by Mr. Kelly, the present Sheriff of this county, against the defendants, who are, and were at the time mentioned in the complaint, Veterinary Surgeons. The plaintiff had a horse valued at about $1,000, which in 1863 was afflicted with the disease known among horse men as the "curb." For the purpose of having a cure effected, he took the horse to the defendants' stables in this city. After an examination made by Dr. Burden, one of the defendants, the latter told the plaintiff that, in his judgment, the only remedy was to "fire" the horse, as it is technically termed. This "firing" consists in applying a red hot iron to the part affected, in such a manner as not to injure the flesh; and the testimony of the plaintiff and his witnesses went to show that the horse was an unusually high-spirited and nervous one, and that great care would be required during the process of "firing" him. The plaintiff was informed by the Doctor that there were two modes of placing the horse in order to accomplish the object, in case it could not be done while he was standing in his natural position; these modes were to put him in the stocks, or to "cast" him. The plaintiff preferred that the operation should be performed by means of the stocks. The horse was, however, cast, and in doing so he was so badly injured as to cause death in a short time. There was a great amount of evidence taken on both sides,—some of it very conflicting,—as to the manner in which the casting was performed; whether it was done skilfully or otherwise. Some eight or ten horse-doctors were examined relative to the proper mode of casting a horse under the circumstances.

It was contended by a majority of the witnesses that it was not safe to cast a horse without having a bridle upon him and a man to attend at his head. In this case the horse had on a halter only, and several witnesses said that a boy held his head during the operation. Coupled with the complainant, for negligence and the consequent loss of this horse, was a claim for damages to another horse of Sheriff Kelly's which, while at the stables of the defendants, fell through a bridge at the entrance and was seriously injured. The case has occupied the attention of the court for the last week, and was concluded yesterday. The court, in charging the jury, said the questions involved possessed much public interest. The horse was to man, the most useful, and with the exception of the dog, the most companionable of all animals. Whatever could be done to alleviate the sufferings or to render the horse more useful, was entitled to our consideration. He who had made the horse a study—who had investigated the nature and diseases of the animal—was entitled to the thanks and the gratitude of the country and the age in which we live. He then stated to the jury the law governing such cases, especially calling their attention to the rule as to the skill and care required of a person who assumed and held himself out to the world as being possessed of experience and science to treat diseases, whether of man or beast. The jury, after a long deliberation, rendered a verdict of $600 for the plaintiff.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Vanderpoel; for defendant, Mr. Edwin James.

An Interesting Case of Sales of Gold on Time by Brokers.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Mullen.

Henry C. Dart vs. *Meyer.*—The plaintiff in this action, on the 19th of March, 1863, sold in open board $20,000 in gold at the premium of 50, to the defendant, deliverable at buyer's option in three days. On the 22d, three days after, the defendant instructed the plaintiff's brokers to deliver the gold in two lots of $10,000 each; one lot to Messrs. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison and the other to Wallace & Brodhead, at 154¾; and the difference, viz.: $225 to be paid them. One of the lots was accepted, the other, Wallace & Brodhead refused. The defendent then asked plaintiff as an accommodation to carry the gold for him a few days until he got out of his difficulties. Plaintiff consented to this arrangement and carried the gold for five days longer, when it was sold at open board for 140, thus leaving a difference against the defendant of $1,487 50, and for this the suit was brought. The facts appeared on the opening of the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. D. D. McMahon.

Mr. Wilcoxson, for defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint on three grounds, viz.:

1. That by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, sections 4 and 5, this sale was in effect a sale for more than three days, and therefore was void, as not being stamped and signed in writing, and tax paid thereon.

2. And the subsequent holding the gold was a continuation of the contract for more than the three days provided for in the act, and section 5 rendered void all the other gold transactions than those specified in section 4.

3. That all of these were gambling transactions, highly immoral, and therefore illegal.

Mr. McMeahan, for the plaintiff, claimed that, under the act, the fifth section was only intended to forbid all other brokage transactions in gold than those specified in section four; and by the latter section, if the contract was a three-day contract it was good, and the mere holding on to the gold was the continuation of it, also mentioned in the fourth section, which, of itself, was not made void by the act; but the party was only bound to pay a duty on the transaction. As to the gambling assertions of the other side, there were no foundations for such remarks, as they would apply, if they were true, to all transactions in commerce, which have depended on the rise and fall of gold.

The court agreed with plaintiff's counsel, and ordered judgment for plaintiff for the difference and interest, in all $1,729 50.

An Action for a Breach of Contract—The Way Damaged Coffee is Made Salable.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

William Newell vs. *Ezra Wheeler et al.*—The plaintiff sued the defendants to recover about $25,000 damages, which he alleged he had sustained under the following circumstances: In November, 1857, Mr. Newell obtained letters patent from the office at Washington for an invention, which was known and designated as "Newell's Patent Coffee Cleaning and Polishing Machine." In March, 1858, Newell, by a bill of sale, in consideration of the sum of $5,000 in cash, paid to him by the defendants, sold "his machine, together with the right to use it in New-York and vicinity. Mr. O. W. Randolph who was engaged in the business of cleaning and rectifying coffee, was the individual to whom the sale was made for the benefit of the Messrs. Wheeler & Co. In addition to the $5,000 above-named, the plaintiff, Newell, was by the terms of the agreement to have ten cents per bag for all the merchantable coffee, and six cents per bag for all the skimmings of coffee that passed through Newell's cylinder, i. e. the machine which plaintiff furnished the defendants by the name above described. The plaintiff claimed that defendants had been constantly using the machine from that time until now, in polishing, cleaning, and rendering merchantable large amounts of damaged coffee, which without the aid of the machine would have been utterly unsalable. That by the terms of the agreement they were to account to him (plaintiff) monthly at the rate of ten and six cents per bag as specified; that they had entirely neglected and refused to do so, and hence they were indebted to him in over $20,000. The defendants, on the other hand, claimed that the plaintiff had made fraudulent representations as to the utility of the machine and its capacity to repair and render fit for market damaged coffee. They brought a large number of witnesses, who testified that the machine was nearly if not quite valueless; that although it did, by some process, put a gloss and an oily appearance on the coffee bean, yet dealers, as a general thing, were dissatisfied with it and would seldom purchase a second time.

The suit has been tried once before, when the jury disagreed. Upon this occasion the case was submitted to the jury upon two issues: 1. As to whether the plaintiff was guilty of fraud in misrepresenting the machine at the time of sale, and 2d, Whether the defendants had exercised due skill and proper diligence in the management and working of the same.

The jury, after some deliberation, rendered a verdict of $23,046 for the plaintiff. The case will be taken to the General Term on the Judge's minutes, and a stay of proceedings was granted by the court for that purpose.

For plaintiff, Eldridge T. Garry; for the defendant, Wm. D. Booth.

Supreme Court Decisions.

AT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Leonard.

The Great Republic Fire Insurance Company vs. *Moses M. Broadwell.*—There has not been any refusal to apply property to the payment of the judgment within the meaning of the 292d section, no demand for that purpose having been made of the defendant. The application to require him to give security on his arrest is denied.

Wm. B. Dubois et al. vs. *Charles F. Field et al.*—On executing and delivering the proposed stipulation on the part of the plaintiffs, the motion is denied with $10 costs to the party finally prevailing in the action.

Emanuel Bonheimer et al. vs. *Emory O. Pratt.*—Motion granted; $10 costs of the motion to the prevailing party.

Before Judge Barnard.

John Wellslager vs. *Rebecca Wellslager.*—Decree of divorce is granted.

John S. Liney vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—The order is settled, and a reference ordered.

Before Judge Leonard.

Elizabeth M. McDonald vs. *Levinus McDonald.*—The report of the referee is confirmed, and a judgment of divorce granted.

Superior Court Decisions.

SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Moncrief.

Henry Bristo, &c., *vs.* Lander M. Cox, referred to Moses B. McClay to hear, &c.; Eliza J. Brown *vs.* Ebenezer H. Brown, motion granted; Patrick Bird *vs.* John Casey, order discharging the defendant from attendance as a witness is granted; John Purchase *vs.* The New-York Exchange Bank, the motion made by the defendant for an extra allowance is granted; Edwin M. Felt *vs.* Amasa S. Foster, and Denis Hill *vs.* Richard W. Western, the motions are granted; Samuel Stern *vs.* Senior Mendlebraum, &c., the counsel for the assignee will take an allowance of $250; Mary C. Simmons *vs.* Zachariah Simmons, referred back to the referee to amend his report; James W. Browne *vs.* Wm. R. Brinckerhoff, motion denied with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event; James Speyers *vs.* George Peabody, an allowance of $250 is granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 22, 1865.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106	500	Erie Railway......	61⅛
1,500	do............	107	1000	do............	61¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	105	800	do............	61⅝
80,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	105⅛	1000	do............	61⅝
80,000	do............	105⅝	100	do.........s30	61
55,000	do...new iss.	105½	800	do............	61⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.R.	104	500	do............	61⅛
75,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	92½	300	do............	61¼
5,000	do............	92⅛	200	do............	61⅜
20,000	do............	92⅜	50	Erie R. Pref......	79⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s,1YrCer.	97¼	1000	Hudson R.........	101
5,000	Mo. State 6s....	60	100	do............	102
1,000	Cal. 7s..........	117	400	do.........s10	102
30,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	23⅛	20	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	130
5,000	Erie 4th M......	92	1500	Reading R....s60	97¼
8,000	Hud. R. 1st M..	100	12	do............	100
1,000	Al.&T.H.1st M.	90	3200	do............	99
13,000	Al.&T.H.2dM.P	70	500	do............	98⅜
5,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	95	600	do............	98⅜
10	Fourth Nat. Bank.	91	200	Mich. S. & N. I...	58⅛
15	do............	90⅛	200	do.........s10	58⅛
47	Hanover Bank....	102	700	do............	58¾
100	Del. & H. C. Co....	150	1000	do............	59
100	Canton Co.....b30	29⅛	300	do............	59¼
50	Cen. Coal........	44	200	do.........s10	59¼
50	do............	43½	100	Ill. Cen. R........	101⅛
200	do............	43	600	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	58⅛
400	Cumb. Coal Pr....	33	100	do.........b30	58¾
300	do............	33⅛	500	do..........b3	58
200	do............	34¼	1000	do............	57¾
600	do............	33¼	10	Chi. & N W. R...	25
100	Quick Min. Co....	64	500	do............	24
100	do............	64⅛	300	do............	23¾
300	do............	65	100	do.........b30	24⅛
400	Mariposa Min.....	11¾	600	C. & N. W. Pr....	52
42	Penn. Coal Co.....	172	100	do.........b30	52¾
400	Wyom. V. Coal....	52	200	do............	51½
850	N. Y. Cen. R......	100	600	do............	51⅞
100	do............	99⅛	100	Chic. & R. I......	92
200	do............	99¾	100	do.........b10	92
2000	do.........s60	99	300	do............	91¾
200	do.........b30	100	1300	do............	91⅞
350	do............	101	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	85
500	do.........b30	101	500	do............	84⅛
600	Clev. & Tol.......	96	800	do............	84⅜
300	do............	95½	900	do............	84¼
100	do............	96			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅛	500	Hudson R. R......	98
2,000	do............	105	300	do............	97⅞
15,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.	105⅛	200	do............	97⅛
50,000	do............	105	100	do.........s30	96
60,000	do...new iss.	104⅝	1500	Reading R........	96
50,000	do...new iss.	105	200	do.........s30	95⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	103	400	do............	95¾
10,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s.C.	91½	100	M. S. & N.I. R....	57
10,000	do............	91⅞	900	do............	56⅞
40,000	do............	91⅛	100	do.........b10	56⅛
30,000	U.S.6s.1yr. Cer.	97	300	Clev. & Pitts.....	56¾
30,000	O. & M. Cer.....	22⅞	100	do.........b10	56
200	Canton Co........	28	300	do............	55⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	34	200	do.........b15	55¾
200	do.........b30	35	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	98
150	do............	34⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R........	99
100	do............	34¾	200	do............	98⅛
100	do.........b15	35⅛	100	do............	98¾
200	do............	35	100	Chi. & N. W......	23⅝
100	Quick. M. Co.....	65	100	do.........b60	23⅛
30	Mar. Min. Co.....	11	400	do............	23
200	do............	12¼	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr..	50⅛
300	do............	12⅝	200	do............	50¼
300	N. Y. Cen........	94⅛	200	do.........b10	50⅛
300	do............	94	200	Chic. & R. I......	89⅛
1000	do............	93	130	do............	89¼
300	do............	93¼	500	do............	89
500	do............	93½	300	do............	88¾
100	Erie Railway.....	59½	100	do............	88⅛
400	do............	59¼	850	P., Ft. W. & C....	82
300	do.........b10	59¼	100	do.........b30	82
1200	do............	59	300	do.........b30	82⅛
100	do............	58¾	500	do..........s5	82
300	do.........s10	58⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..c	93	100	M. S. & N. I......	58
300	N. Y. Cen. R......	98¾	300	do..........b3	58
100	do.............c	98¾	300	do............	57⅞
100	do..........b3	98¾	100	do.........s30	57¾
400	do............	98½	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	57¾
1100	do............	98¼	200	do.........b10	58
700	do............	98⅜	500	Chic. & R. I. R....	90
100	do..........s3	98½	200	do.........s10	90
400	do.............c	98⅜	500	do..........s3	90
200	do..........s3	98½	100	do............	90⅛
1800	Erie Railway....	60¼	100	do............	90¼
500	do..........s3	60⅛	200	do............	90⅛
900	do............	60	200	Chi. & N. W.......	23¼
200	do.............c	60	100	do..........s3	23¼
2200	do............	60½	500	do..........s3	23⅛
500	do..........s3	60	200	do............	23⅛
600	do.............c	60¼	700	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	83
1000	do.........s15	60	800	do............	83
400	Hudson R. R.....	99¾	200	do.............c	83
100	do..........s3	99¾	100	do............	83⅛
300	do.............c	100	100	do..........s3	82⅞
200	do..........s3	100	100	do............	83⅛
100	do.........s10	100	100	do.........b30	83⅛
350	do............	100	100	do..........s3	83⅛
100	do............	100¼	100	Cumb. Coal....s3	33⅛
500	do..........s3	100½	200	do............	33¼
100	do..........s5	100⅜	100	do............	33⅛
1100	do............	100½	100	do.............c	34
200	do............	100½	100	do............	34
100	Reading R.......b3	97⅛	300	do..........b3	34⅛
200	do............	97⅜	100	do..........s3	34⅛
500	do............	97¼	300	Quick. Min. Co...c	65
100	do............	97	200	Mariposa Min.....	12
200	do..........s3	96⅞	100	do..........b3	12
600	C. & N. W. Pr.....	51⅞	300	do............	12¼
100	do.............c	51⅞	100	do..........s5	12¼
300	do..........s3	51⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.........	93¾	500	M. S. & N. I. R....	56
600	do............	93¾	200	do..........b3	56
100	do..........s3	93⅝	100	C. & N. W. Pr.....	50⅛
300	do............	93⅝	200	do............	50⅛
1200	Erie Railway......	59	100	Chi. & N. W.......	23
200	do..........b3	59	100	Chic. & R. I.......	88⅛
200	do..........s3	58⅜	400	do............	88⅜
100	do............	58⅜	100	do..........s3	88⅜
100	do............	58⅞	100	do..........b3	89
200	Reading R........	96	100	do..........s3	89⅛
200	do............	95⅞	100	do.........s10	89
200	do............	95¾	100	do............	89⅛
200	do..........s3	95¾	100	do............	89
200	Ill. Cen. R.......s3	99¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	82¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.....s3	97⅜	400	do............	82½
200	do............	97⅞	100	do............	82⅞
100	do..........s3	98⅛	100	do.........s30	81¾
200	do............	98⅜	300	Cum. Coal Co......	35
100	do............	98⅜	100	do..........s3	35
700	do............	99	100	do............	35¼
400	do..........s3	99	200	do............	36
100	do..........s3	99⅛			

WEDNESDAY, March 22—P. M.

There was less excitement in the Gold Room to-day than since the fall below 160 ℔ cent. The disposition early in the forenoon was to rally the market, but the effort failed before 10 o'clock A.M., and the range of sales through the day to 3 P. M. was 157⅛@158⅛@155⅛@156 ℔ cent. Bills on London closed too easy to admit the export of Specie by this day's Cunarder, though such a movement was anticipated by some authorities in the Street on the rise of Exchange above 109@109½ at the close of last week.

The Government Stocks at the Stock Exchange, and on Wall-street, entirely recovered from the sudden movement made yesterday morning to sell them down. The theory of the sellers appeared to be that the Public Credits of the Government, especially such as bear interest in Gold, ought to suffer in the market because Gold itself is lower and the Greenbacks of the Treasury more valuable. We apprehend, however, that the reverse of this calculation will more generally prevail, not only with the holders of United States Stocks, but with Moneyed men and corporations at large who are seeking to make the surest, steadiest, and in the end, most profitable investment of their balances. These Stocks were higher last Spring, with Gold at about present rates, than in the Fall, after 100 ℔ cent. had been added, through the speculations of the Gold Room, to the premium. And they will now and henceforth intrinsically improve with the improved Military and Financial position of the Government. Looking a year or two ahead, we should expect to see our 6 ℔ cent. Stocks selling at a higher premium, with *Gold and Greenbacks* equalized, than they are bringing to-day in Currency, and our 5 ℔ cents. in such demand, *both at home and abroad*, as to authorize the calculation of an early reduction of the 5-20 years 6 ℔ cents. to this rate. Meanwhile, both classes of Funded Stocks, and the 7-30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes, fundable two years hence, will continue to grow in the preference and partiality of our own people, and the more so, because of the prevailing distrust in nearly all other Stock values, influenced of late by the upward and downward course of the Gold market.

At the early Stock Board there was a decided improvement in the New-York and Western Railways, and the reaction was not only quite general, but for a few hours promised some permanency. But later in the day, the market broke down again, the turn being precipitated by a fall of 6@7 ℔ cent. in New-York Central, which from 100 @101 went to 94@93 ℔ cent. The cause of this special decline was ascribed to adverse news from Albany in regard to the repeal of the two cents restriction on the passenger fares of the line. At the Second Board nearly the whole list was lower than in the morning, and at the later hour of 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Tuesday afternoon. The Railways were steadier; Gold advanced to 157¼ ℔ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s......	91⅞	92	Pittsburgh	57⅞	55⅜
U. S. 5-20's.......	105	105	Northwest........	23⅞	23¼
T. Certificates...	97	97	N. West Pref.....	50⅝	50⅜
N. Y. Central.....	99⅞	94⅞	Rock Island.......	91⅛	88⅞
Erie..............	59⅞	59	Fort Wayne.......	81⅞	82⅞
Hudson...........	100⅞	99	Cum'land Coal...	33⅞	36
Reading..........	96⅞	95⅞	Quicksilver.......	64	64⅞
Mich. Southern..	56⅞	56	Mariposa.........	11⅞	12⅞
Illinois Cen......	101	99	Ohio & M. Certfs	23	23

No additional failures occurred in Stock Exchange or Gold Room circles to-day of sufficient moment to be made public. In the Dry Goods trade we hear of extensions being granted in one or more instances.

The market for Money is reasonably easy at 7 per cent. at call among the Brokers. There is not much demand for Mercantile paper outside of Bank, even at higher rates. To-day there was a renewal of subscriptions to the 7-30 per cent. Popular Loan at some of the National Banks. The First National received $250,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	112	Central National.....	97½
Union...............	114	Fourth National......	90½
America............	135	Bank of N. America.	105
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	100	Hanover............	102
American Exchange	119	Continental........	96
Pacific..............	165	St. Nicholas.......	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are weaker than usual of late:

Erie 1st mort. '68..	100	Han. & St. Jo. L. G....	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83..	100	Del. L. & W. 1sts mort.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80..	90	Tol. & Wab. 2ds mort..	75
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69..	109	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m..	98
M. C. 1st m. 8 ℔ c. '82..	109	Gal. & Chi. 2d m.....	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	111	Clev. & T. S. F........	[illegible]

M. S. 7 ℔ ct. 2d mort...	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d m. pr.	70	Chi. & Alton S. F. ...	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st m....	75		

As several typographical blunders occurred in the following figures from the Erie Railroad Report, as published in our last paper, the statement is here repeated in its corrected form:

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Dec. 31, 1863.
Mortgage Debt..............	$17,823,400	$19,961,000
Common Stock..............	16,400,100	11,569,550
Preferred Stock............	8,535,700	8,535,700
Total Debt and Stock.......	$42,759,200	$40,066,200
Construction Cost...........	42,816,352	39,404,647
Gross Traffic................	13,429,643	10,469,481
At an expense of............	8,834,918	6,380,511
Net earnings...............	$4,594,725	$4,088,970
Leases......................	$690,047	$276,951
Interest.....................	1,231,800	1,406,495
Taxes........................	583,623	217,764
Ferry and Miscellaneous.....	119,443	85,195
Together....................	$2,625,419	$1,986,315
Leaving for Dividends........	$1,969,305	$2,101,654
Dividends paid..............	1,832,523	1,460,102
Surplus.....................	$136,782	$642,552

The April Coupons on the First Mortgage of the Chicago and Great Eastern Road will be paid by Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-street.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $10,153,316 18; including for Customs, $215,000; total payments, $8,052,348 60; on account of Loan, $5,150; balance, $29,729,975 02.

The Subscriptions to the Ninth National Bank for 7.30s, to-day, amounted to $266,800.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were to the value of $3,608,485, against $3,298,035 same week last year.

The aggregate Subscriptions to the 7.30 Loan, throughout the country, on Monday, were $3,125,656; and yesterday, $3,075,400, leaving less than $20,000,000 of this loan to be marketed.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

7 3-10THS LOAN.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 240 Broadway.

Bonds forwarded free of expense, to all parties ordering.

Liberal terms to banks, bankers, and brokers.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 129 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

7-30s

ARE THE BEST INVESTMENT,

paying 7 and 3-10 per cent interest, and convertible in two and a half years into U. S. 5-20 Gold interest-bearing Bonds.

7-30 NOTES ON HAND AT THIS BANK,

for sale in sums of $50 and upwards, thus affording an opportunity for all to subscribe to this popular loan.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

UNITED STATES

7-30

TREASURY NOTES

for immediate delivery at

HOWES & MACY'S, Bankers,

No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."

Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.

All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government, and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Proposals wanted for a $1,000 Third-avenue Railroad 7 per cent. coupon bond, due 1890. Interest payable January and July. Address, for three days, J. J. D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office. The highest offer will be accepted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 22, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 67 bbls. Ashes, 2,388 bbls. Flour, 1,691 bbls. and 1,940 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 9,606 bushels Corn, 338 bushels Rye, 250 bushels Barley, 11,439 bushels Oats, 480 sacks Oil Cake, 2,548 packages Provisions, 3,790 bbls. Petroleum, and 283 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but quoted steady. Stock of Rio, 39,298 bags. Gold prices for Java, 22½c.@23c.; Rio, 18c.@21½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 20c.@21½c.; and St. Domingo, 18½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at declining prices. Middlings, 50c.@52c. ℔ ℔. Week's receipts, 4,100 bales; sales and resales, 2,600 bales; exports, 1,066 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more active, opening at a shade firmer prices for the low grades, but closing quite heavily, especially for the medium and better qualities. Sales since our last amount to 6,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 55@$9 85; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 30, chiefly at $9 90@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 35 @$10 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western............	$9 55	@$9 85
Extra State............................	9 85	@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands.	10 35	@10 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	10 60	@11 50
Extra Genesee.........................	10 35	@11 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.........	10 00	@13 00

Southern Flour is doing rather better. Sales since our last 900 bbls., at $10 15@$11 05 for poor to good, and $11 10@$13 50 for good to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is somewhat firmer. Sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $10@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including fine and superfine at $6 75@$8 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $7 10 for Jersey, and $7 25@$7 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 235 bbls. Also, on Tuesday, 60 puncheons Brandywine at $35 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, mainly for milling, at a partial advance of 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last add up 37,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan, at $1 95@$2; Red Western Winter, at $1 90@$1 93; and Chicago Spring, $1 80@$1 95, ℔ bushel. Corn is in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last have been made of 15,000 bushels, at $1 55@$1 56 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, $1 75 for Western Yellow, and $1 52 for new Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are heavy and much lower. We quote Western at 97c.@98c.; State 95c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 94c.@96c.; Canada, at 90c.@93c. ℔ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 35@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and depressed. The movement in *Breadstuffs* during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD HILL notices thus: "The business of the market in Flour has been moderate, and the prices of all descriptions are lower. With a gradual reduction of Winter stock and moderate receipts, the trade has been quite firm for Extra State brands, and the decline has been less upon that description than would otherwise have been the case under so heavy a falling off in gold. Family brands of Western are heavy, and buyers (who take only for immediate wants,) have the advantage, the market closing dull and unsettled. The city millers continue to be the principal purchasers of Wheat in the absence of an export demand. In the fortnight past the transactions have been quite limited and at irregular rates, and under the effect of the great depression in Gold during the past week, prices have materially given way. The stock of all kinds is a trifle over 1,000,000 bushels, and will all be wanted by the home trade before the opening of the canals. Rye is dull. Oats are lower and unsettled at the close. Indian Corn is also affected by the operations in gold, and a considerable decline has been submitted to. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up to Great Britain and Ireland, 6,405 bushels Wheat. To Continental ports, 8,218 bushels Corn. To Portugal, 975 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat. To Mexico, 2,320 bbls. Flour, 1,019 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Oats. To Brazil, 5,961 bbls. Flour. To all other ports, 24,823 bbls. Flour, 4,372 bbls. Corn Meal, 8,233 bushels Wheat, 12,960 bushels Corn, 1,545 bushels Oats, 1,560 bushels Peas; making a total to all ports of 34,079 bbls. Flour, 4,372 bbls. Corn Meal, 17,838 bushels Wheat, 22,806 bushels Corn, 1,845 bushels Oats, and 1,560 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 1, 1864.

From.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.
New-York, Mar. 17, 1865....	44,171	1,425,051	47,126
New Orleans, Mar. 3.........			
Philadelphia, Mar. 14, 1865..	14,234	58,390	26,233
Baltimore, Mar. 14, 1865.....	14		
Boston, Mar. 14, 1865........	3,534		
California and other ports March 14, 1865..........	26,152	21,630	
Total....................	88,105	1,505,071	73,359
To about same period, 1864..	670,752	8,976,845	240,220
To about same period, 1863..	865,375	15,982,443	5,052,887
To about same period, 1862..	1,464,827	13,470,533	8,218,473

To the Continent.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
From New-York to March 17, 1865.........	11,978	11,721	9,985	—
From o'er pts to latest dates	1,647	—	—	—
To about same period, 1864.	29,786	142,386	6,343	13,965
To about same period, 1863.	91,992	1,058,733	43,483	143,344
To about same period, 1862.	557,909	6,891,091	271,497	958,061

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	March 17, 1864.
Superfine Flour, ℔ bbl......	$9 60@ $9 90	$9 55@ $9 85
Extra State Flour, ℔ bbl....	10 00@ 10 40	9 85@ 10 30
Extra Western Flour, ℔ bbl..	10 10@ 25 00	10 00@ 13 00
Extra Canada Flour, ℔ bbl..	10 00@ 12 00	10 00@ 11 25
Southern Flour, ℔ bbl.......	10 60@ 15 00	10 15@ 13 50
Rye Flour, ℔ bbl.............	8 25@ 9 30	6 75@ 8 00
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl............	7 75@ 8 80	7 10@ 7 40
White Wheat, ℔ bushel......	2 55@ 2 70	2 00@ 2 60
Red & Amber Wheat ℔ bu...	2 20@ 2 50	1 75@ 2 00
Corn, ℔ bush................	1 76@ 1 90	1 52@ 1 75
Rye, ℔ bushel................	1 70@ 1 72	1 35@ 1 50
Barley, ℔ bushel.............	1 80@ 2 05	1 85@ 2 00
State Oats, ℔ bushel........	1 00@ 1 09½	96@ 98

HAY—North River is in limited demand at $1 55@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots for city use ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quite dull at 10c.@35c. for very inferior to prime, according to quality, ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Are dull and unsettled.

MOLASSES—Is in very limited request at easier and irregular prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are held above the views of buyers and are inactive.

OILS—Are quite dull and heavy, including Linseed $1 50@$1 53 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET.—*Week ending March 20.* The market still continues quiet, owing to the unsettled state of affairs generally. The only transactions for the week are sales of 50 bbls. Sperm here, on private terms, and 125 bbls. in Boston, per *Fredonia*, at $2 35 ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to Mar. 20, '65...	4,401	14,196	264,900
Same time last year........	7,425	6,998	154,860

[*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand at 35c.@36c. for Crude; 54c.@55c. for Refined, in bond, and 74c.@75c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active to-day, but New Mess closes decidedly lower than it did yesterday. Sales since our last, 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 50, for New Mess; $24 50@$25 cash, for 1863-64 Mess; $28 for New Prime Mess; $22@23 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, March delivery seller's and buyer's option, at $27 50@$27 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy, at 15¼c.@16c. for Shoulders; 16c¼.@17½c. for Hams; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request and heavy; sales have been made of 750 bxs., including Cumberland Cut for immediate delivery, at 15⅞c.@16c.; long rib at 16⅛c.; short rib at 16⅞c.@16¾c. ℔ ℔. Dessed Hogs continue dull and nominal. Lard has not been varied materially. Sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls., at 16¼c.@18⅛c. ℔ ℔., the latter an outside price. Beef is very quiet at $16 50@$20 for Extra Mess; $14@$17 for Plain Mess; sales 230 bbls. Beef Hams are dull and heavy. Butter is in rather more demand at 18c.@32½c. for poor to prime State, and 12c.@21c. for Western. Cheese is in request, at 14c.@24c. for poor to choice, ℔ ℔.

Prices of Provisions in New-York:

	Dec. 31, 1864.	March 22, 1865.
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl...	$39 37½@$41 50	$24 50 @$27 75
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl...	34 50 @35 25	22 00 @ 23 00
Cut Meats, ℔ bbl...	— 17½ @ — 22	— 15¼ @ — 17
Plain Mess Bf., ℔ bl...	19 00 @ 22 00	14 00 @ 17 00
Lard, ℔ ℔..........	— 20 @ — 24½	— 16¼ @ — 18⅛
State Butter, ℔ ℔...	— 46 @ — 60	— 18 @ — 32½
Cheese, ℔ ℔.........	— 15 @ — 24	— 14 @ — 24
Potatoes, ℔ bbl.....	2 50 @ 3 00	2 50 @ 3 25
Eggs, ℔ doz.........	— 42 @ — 44	— 22 @ — 35

SEEDS—Are inactive and depressed, including Clover at 22c.@23c. ℔ ℔.; rough Flax at $3 20@$3 35; Timothy at $5 25@$6 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in very limited demand at languid prices. Sales since our last, comprise 280 hhds. Cuba, &c., part at 11c.@13c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue inactive and depressed at 14¼c.@19½c., ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 110,000 ℔s. at 12c.@12½c., and 30,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17⅜c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are dull and unsettled.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last 81 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@28c. ℔ ℔. Market quiet.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 18 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 150 boxes Bacon, 600 tcs. Lard, 40 tons Fustic, and 150 tons Logwood, on private terms; and 15 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. Market very dull.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	March 29	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	March 29	New-York	Havre
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.
City of London	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	April 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Lafayette	April 26	New-York	Havre.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

St. David	March 9	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	March 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	March 16	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	March 18	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
China	March 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	April 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For California.

Ocean Queen	March 23	New-York	Panama.
Ariel	April 3	New-York	Panama.

For New Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	March 25	New-York	Havana*

*Via Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Peruvian*, via Portland, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton, by the *Hansa*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana and the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Corsica*, will close at 9 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........	5 A. M., 1:30 and...6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails.	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.................	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.......	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....	3 P. M.
North Mails.................	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.............	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:20 and 10:30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, DO HEREBY certify that my place of abode is at Yonkers, Westchester County, in the State of New-York; that I, together with EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, lately conducted the business of merchants in the City and State of New-York, under the firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., and that I alone now continue the said business under the same firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Dated New-York, March 21, 1865.

WM. T. COLEMAN,

By GEO. PLATT, his attorney in fact.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—On this twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared GEORGE PLATT, known to me to be the same person by whom the foregoing certificate is subscribed, as attorney for and in the name of WM. T. COLEMAN, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as the act of the said WM. T. COLEMAN.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,

Notary Public for the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

NOTICE.—MARTIN R. COOK IS A MEMBER OF our firm from this date.

GORDON, FELLOWS & McMILLAN.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1865.

MEETINGS.

SCIENCE AND ART.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch of the American Institute will meet THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union Building. Principal topic—*Musical Instruments.* Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

B. GARVEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

RUFUS HATCH,

(FORMERLY HATCH & HUGHES,)

BROKER,

NO. 38 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. SOL'N STURGIS & SONS, Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. HINCKLEY & HANDY, Chicago, Ill.
C. T. WHEELER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
I. Y. MUNN, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
C. A. ROGERS, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. BOUND, BAILEY & CO., New-York City.
Messrs. McKIMM, BROS. & CO., New-York City.
Messrs. H. A. TUCKER & CO., New-York City.
Messrs. H. J. LYONS & CO., New-York City.
H. H. BAXTER, Esq., Rutland, Vt.
Messrs. LATHROP, SMITH & CO., Oswego, N. Y.
C. DURANT, Esq., Pres't Rock Island R. R. Co.

THE MADISON

SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF NEVADA,

organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

MINES LOCATED IN THE

"MOUNTAIN WELLS" DISTRICT,

NEAR "LA PLATA,"

CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA.

Subscription books for a limited amount of the stock to this Company are now open at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 59; also at W. P. CONVERSE & CO.'S, No. 169 Pearl-st.; T. R. B. DE GROOT'S, No. 142 Fulton-st.

WILLIAM P. CONVERSE, President.

WM. WALLACE PERKINS, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL COAL.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, hereby respectfully notify their friends and the public that the leases from the New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company, (formerly the Forest Improvement Company,) under which they have heretofore operated various collieries in Schuylkill County, Penn., having severally expired by limitation of the same, and the Company having determined to engage in mining and selling coal, the business hereafter will be conducted by said Company.

In making this announcement, the undersigned desire to return their warmest acknowledgments to their numerous customers and friends for the liberal patronage extended to them during the last twenty-five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same in favor of the New-York and Schuylkill Coal Company, in which their senior is and will continue to be largely interested.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

No. 45 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, February, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY.

OFFICES: No. 45 South-st., New-York, and No. 323 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECTORS:

MOSES TAYLOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER, O. WILSON DAVIS,
JOHN J. PHELPS, WM. E. WARREN,
RICHARD HECKSCHER.

OFFICERS:

O. WILSON DAVIS, President.
WM. D. WARREN, Treasurer and Secretary.
W. W. DUFFIELD, Resident Manager at Woodside, Schuylkill County, Pa.

NOTICE.—Referring to the annexed card, the New-York and Schuylkill Company announce that, having assumed the working of the several collieries which have for many years been operated by Messrs. Chas. A. Heckscher & Co., they are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing year, from their Wharf (14) at Richmond, on the Delaware River, near Philadelphia, of their superior White and Red Ash Schuylkill Coal. Orders respectfully solicited.

MARCH 11, 1865. O. W. DAVIS, President.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Consumers' Benefit Coal Company, having succeeded in making arrangements to procure the fee of the Audenreid Colliery, on such terms as to fully compensate for the want of the full amount of transportation expected for the present year. This will enable the company to reduce the number of shares so as to insure the delivery of coal to shareholders as originally contemplated, believing that so beneficial and profitable an enterprise should not be abandoned, and being urged by many shareholders to continue, they propose to complete the organization in a modified form as follows:

The capital stock to be 50,000 shares, 30,000 of which will be sold at present, and the balance when the transportation facilities, now nearly completed, will enable the company to deliver for each share one ton of coal per year, at cost of mining and transportation, (which at present is about $8,) and still leave a portion to sell at market prices, as promised in former statements.

The amount of coal that can be brought to market during this year from these mines will enable the company to keep their promises in respect to delivery of coal for the number of shares that will be sold, and the additional means in progress of construction, to be completed within the year, will double that quantity.

If the present subscribers retain their shares, the company will be able to take immediate possession of the mines, and deliver coal to subscribers forthwith.

The enterprise is now more confidently recommended than as first proposed.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND,
Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. A. M. WOOD,
Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS,
President East River Bank.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
WM. P. STANDISH,
Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
C. H. APPLEGATE,
of C. H. Applegate & Bro.

N. B.—Those who desire to retain their shares in the company as modified, will please give notice at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50, either in person or by mail.

E. C. STEDMAN & CO.,

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Deposits and commissions received on the most favorable terms.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

bought and sold strictly on commission, at the REGULAR BOARD. This business is a specialty with us. Our facilities for its transaction, and our information as to the condition and prospects of the various OIL STOCKS we believe to be unsurpassed.

Correspondents please observe that we have removed from No. 39 Broad-st. to our new banking office, No. 57 Exchange-place.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
CHARLES E. CLARKE,
THOMAS M. NEWBOULD.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad Income Bonds due April 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at our office, less Government tax.

Coupons of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at our office, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESSUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking Office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 3d day of April next. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, WHITE PLAINS, March 18, 1865.

THE COUPONS, DUE APRIL 1ST, 1865, on the Bonds of Westchester County, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, or at the Chemical Bank, in the City of New-York.

GILBERT. S. LYON, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders, for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, 5th of April, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 22d March, 1865.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM—HARD-PAN.

A rare chance for investment. A party owning one-twentieth interest in two companies already organized, with an aggregate capital of $600,000, will dispose of a portion of his interest at a very low figure. Address B. B., Box No. 3,301, New-York Post-office.

OIL TERRITORY.

For sale, a magnificent tract of 150 acres, in Venango County, on West Hickory, with the head-waters of Pithole Creek running through it. This is a very valuable tract, and will be sold low considering its situation. Address WM. B. WHARTON & CO.,

Lafarge House.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE—ON OIL CREEK, Penn.—119 acres heavily timbered; also 68 acre farm, part cleared and part timbered; has an oil spring on it; has never been developed; both are close to developments now commenced; price $130 and $160 per acre; very cheap. Apply to D. M. ELMORE, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 33, fourth floor.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, April 3, 1865, when the same will be publicly opened and read, for providing the necessary boats for and removing the contents of all sinks and privies of the City of New-York, for a period of ten years, to the place of deposit of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, and delivering the same to DANIEL GALLAGHER, at such place of deposit, in accordance with the contract between the corporation and said GALLAGHER.

Blank forms of proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF. Afternoon and Evening: WILLIAM TELL—EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC—THE GYGES.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, or THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

WINTER GARDEN—IAGO.

WALLACK'S—THE GAME OF LOVE

NIBLO'S—EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

MILTON GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—FRA DIAVOLO.

DODWORTH'S HALL—CONCERT.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT.

To Our Readers.

In consequence of the very heavy pressure of advertisements, we are compelled to publish a supplementary sheet of twelve columns as part of this morning's TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our war news this morning is rather meager except in details by correspondents, the telegraph bringing us almost nothing. Two or three reports are worthy of note. A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says a messenger arrived with news from Gen. SHERMAN to Monday, by the way of City Point. Goldsboro was occupied by our forces on Friday, (Sunday?) and the army moved immediately in pursuit of the enemy. Refugees report that JOHNSTON is moving to Richmond to join LEE.

The same dispatch says that Gen. SHERIDAN is off on another raid, and that he will intercept JOHNSTON in his retreat. The Army of the Potomac is believed to be advancing West, and a battle is expected soon.

The Nashville *Dispatch* gives full details of the capture of a passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on Tuesday last, near Glasgow Junction, by HARPER'S guerrillas. All the passengers were robbed of money and clothing—one Capt. TALLMADGE of $5,000. Six cars were burned. The mails and private baggage were saved. Sixteen persons were wounded when the guerrillas fired upon the train, and one soldier is reported to have been killed.

Among the indications which presage an early movement of the Army of the Potomac, is the fact that agents of the Sanitary Commission at the front have, for the past few days, been making requisitions for stimulants, &c., on their principal officer here. It is said, on the authority of a distinguished Senator in Washington, that Gen. GRANT predicts the evacuation of Richmond within ten days.

We print this morning, from Richmond papers of Monday, some highly-interesting documents, including the report of the Senate Committee on the recent message of JEFF. DAVIS, and the address of the Rebel Congress to the people. Both will be read with interest, but the latter especially so, since its indirect and extorted admissions betray the desperate straits to which the conspirators have come.

Our Key West correspondence gives an account of an unsuccessful expedition which started from there about the last of February, to release about 3,000 Union prisoners confined at Thomasville, in Georgia, near the Florida line. Our forces got up St. Mark's River, but were driven back, when about 12 miles from Tallahassee. The casualties amount to a little over 100 in all.

Gen. THOMAS says, in his official report, that from Sept. 7 to Jan. 20, five and a half months, his captures numbered 13,189 men, including seven general and 1,000 other officers, and 72 pieces of artillery. Over 2,000 deserters were received, and a great deal of valuable ammunition and other war material was captured. Our own losses, of all sorts, are under 10,000.

We learn from Morehead City that SCHOFIELD has advanced from Kinston, and as the steamer left the port flags were being displayed, evidently because of good news. The news of the junction of SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD is confirmed, and it seems clear that there is no rebel force in their front capable of any serious opposition.

Refugees arriving at Newbern, on the 18th, say that the rebels had evacuated both Goldsboro and Raleigh and have fallen back to Hillsboro, or else to join LEE. They say the rebel soldiers have lost all faith in their cause, and eagerly embrace the first chance to desert.

A letter from Miss ANNIE CANADY, of Newbern, urges our people to forward such hospital stores as can at once be collected. Sick and wounded soldiers from SHERMAN'S army are daily arriving, and there is no adequate supply of such articles.

Rebel papers report that SHERMAN'S scouts have captured the Arabian horse presented to JEFF. DAVIS by the Viceroy of Egypt.

A new battery, to annoy our railroad trains, has been put up by the rebels on the James River, between City Point and Hatcher's Run.

The rebels are becoming active near White House and along the Pamunkey, and venture now and then to fire upon our boats.

The roads near GRANT'S army are rapidly drying, and the entire army is ready to move at a moment's notice.

A deserter says that the rebel Gen. HOKE was killed at the battle near Kinston.

GENERAL NEWS.

The dear people of Nassau have suddenly discovered that there is such a Government as the United States, and that they have always greatly admired and respected said Government. It may be mentioned in this connection, that there are thirty-four fine blockade-running steamers lying idle in Nassau harbor, and more are arriving almost daily from England, only to be sent back without discharging. The warehouses of the city are full of goods intended for the rebels, that are now scarcely worth paying insurance upon. A few supposed pirate steamers are lurking around the Bahamas, but thus far they have done nothing. Young LOCKE, one of the captors of the *Chesapeake*, is in prison, on charges of forfeiting his bail and selling captured goods, contrary to law. It is gratifying to know what interest the British Islanders take in us—since the capture of Charleston and Wilmington.

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has been compelled to seek entire rest from his labors in a trip to California. In his farewell letter he says, "Repeated journeys and continued services seemed within the compass of my ability, as they were, to me, a source of exquisite satisfaction. Lately, however, I have been admonished how easy it is for one in my state of health to pass the bounds of safety and moderation. My physicians counsel an entire suspension of active work for some time, and it is probable that I shall seek a change of climate and a sojourn in a distant part of the country."

WILLIAM L. EASTON, a prominent citizen of Lewis County, N. Y., died at Lowville a few days since. In 1825 he commenced the publication of the Black River *Gazette*, a neutral sheet, one of the first newspapers published in the county. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Lowville, was a director for twenty years, and held the stations of Cashier, Vice-President and President. In 1840 he was appointed Surrogate of the county by Gov. SEWARD, which office he held for four years.

The War Department orders that hereafter no persons will be permitted to embalm or remove the bodies of deceased officers or soldiers unless acting under the special license of the Provost-Marshal of the army, department or district in which the bodies may be. Provost-Marshals are to regulate the business and see that embalmers are competent and honest.

CHARLEY OSAGE, a distinguished chief of the Osage tribe, died on Tuesday last, at the City Hospital, at St. Louis. A few days before his death one of his legs had been amputated, and he suffered greatly from the operation. CHARLEY was about the last of the Indian inhabitants of the city, and was well acquainted with the early settlers.

The rebel Senator HUNTER finds it necessary to print in the Richmond papers a denial that he is in favor of a reconstruction. He urges more fight, at least as long as DAVIS and LEE thinks there is any hope of success. A year ago such an admission could not have been tortured from the arrogant Virginian.

On the 15th inst. a medium-sized steamer, called the *Louisa Ann Fanny*, arrived at Havana from Nassau, and was believed to be going immediately to Bermuda to fit out as a rebel pirate. The *Oral* was then at Havana, having a large number of men on board, who were supposed to be the crew destined for the other vessel.

Gov. FENTON yesterday nominated NATHANIEL S. BENTON for Auditor of the Canal Department; H. H. VAN DYCK for Superintendent of the Bank Department, and WM. BARNES for Superintendent of the Insurance Department. The nominations of E. P. BROOKS and BEMEN BROCKWAY, as Canal Appraisers, were confirmed.

The Democrats of Rhode Island yesterday nominated CHARLES S. BRADLEY for Governor, and other candidates to make up a full ticket. Subsequently Mr. BRADLEY declined and ALFRED ANTHONY was nominated for Governor. THOS. STEERS and GIDEON BRADFORD were nominated for Congress.

The investigation into the origin and history of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in Illinois, shows that while the Chicago *Times* was daily denying the existence of that or any other secret society of disloyal proclivities, five of the editors and reporters of the truthful sheet were members of the Order.

The Platteville, Wisconsin, *Witness*, notes the return home of Miss GEORGIANA PETERMAN, who has been for two years a drummer in the Seventh Wisconsin Regiment. She lives in Ellenboro, is about twenty years old, wears soldier clothes, and is quiet and reserved.

A gentleman who travels with his eyes open has just returned from Indiana and Northern Illinois. He reports wheat as coming out of the Winter looking finely, while an unusual breadth has been sown, particularly in Indiana. The fruit buds are generally sound.

An incendiary fire took place at Port au Prince Feb. 28, destroying about one hundred and fifty houses, occupied mostly by retail merchants. Subsequently another attempt was made to fire the city, but the incendiaries were caught and shot.

The sale of Seven-Thirties on Tuesday amounted to $3,075,400. The largest single subscription from the West was from Bridgeport, Ohio, for $22,500, and from the East for $100,000, from Baltimore.

The bark *Sarah Hobart*, of Portland, was run into when two days out from Havana by an iron steamer, supposed to be a blockade-runner. As the steamer left a large piece of her prow in the bark, the supposition is that she was sunk.

A handsome monument has been erected in Rural Cemetery, in Worcester, to Gen. GEORGE BOARDMAN BOOMER, who fell in the assault upon Vicksburgh, May 22, 1863. Gen. BOOMER was born in Sutton, Mass.

The decline in gold seems to affect manufacturing interests. In Newburyport, on Monday, the directors of the Globe Mill voted to suspend work for one month; and the Bartlett directors voted to suspend one half their work.

The Legislature of Michican has passed a joint resolution to submit to the people, at the Fall election of 1866, an amendment to the Constitution to allow negroes to vote.

A large fire was seen from one of our steamers in James River on Tuesday morning, about ten miles below Jamestown Island, on the rebel side, supposed to be caused by the burning of timber.

The latest footings of town meetings in New-York show 388 Union Supervisors this year to 395 last year; 246 Democrats this year to 227 last.

The United States bonds which were stolen from the Cashier's desk at the Central National Bank on Monday afternoon, have been restored to that institution.

Miss OLIVE OATMAN, the Apache captive, lectured in Mishawaka, Ind., on Saturday last, giving an account of the massacre of her father's family, and the six years she spent in captivity.

CHARLES DAVENPORT, Esq., Superintendent of the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of Cincinnati, and manager of the office at that place, died at Avondale on the 15th.

There is a famine in Siam, in consequence of the failure of the rice crop, and the Government has prohibited for a time the export of rice and paddy.

Damages having been repaired on the Erie Railroad, trains will run through regularly today, both to Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Mr. F. BLOODGOOD, of New-York, formerly one of the Superintendents of the Erie Railroad, died very suddenly in Washington on Tuesday.

The little city of St. Joseph, Mo., is making preparations to receive Speaker COLFAX and some Congressional visitors about to visit her.

LOCAL NEWS.

The movement of citizens toward filling the quota of the city without recourse to draft is progressing with every prospect of success. Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal DODGE acknowledges his satisfaction at what has been thus far accomplished, and the recruits who yesterday presented themselves to be mustered in at the offices of the District Provost-Marshals, kept those functionaries "reasonably busy." To-day in most of the wards recruiting agencies will be open, and the committees will be ready with the ward bounties of $100 hand-money for able-bodied men.

A meeting of Masters of Masonic Lodges was held last evening, and it was proposed that a grand reception be given Dr. ALBERT G. MACKEY, a distinguished Union man of Charleston, on his arrival here.

No. 18 Platt-street, occupied by Messrs. R. H. MCDONALD & Co., dealers in dry drugs; L. PICOT, commission merchant, and SAMUEL HASKELL, dealer in oils, drugs, liquors, &c., was nearly destroyed by fire at about 9 o'clock last evening.

There was a report yesterday in the city, not confirmed by authority, yet asserted with great circumstantiality, that Capt. BROWNSON, the officer who ordered the draft last week without directions from his superior, has been suspended from duty in consequence.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fine new steamship *Colorado* is open for public inspection at the foot of Canal-street, North River.

Produce and merchandise attracted rather more attention yesterday at in some instances firmer prices; but at the close of business, the tendency was generally in favor of buyers. The dry goods auction sales were very well attended; but the bidding was tame, especially so for domestic cottons, which went off at very low prices. Unusually light freight engagements were reported.

The Gold Room was comparatively quiet yesterday. Sales 157¼@158¾@155¼@157¾ ₱ cent. Government Stocks steadier than on Tuesday; the Railways better in the forenoon, but fell off at Second Board.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN IN OUR CRIMINAL COURTS.—Three English ticket-of-leave men were brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, one of them being indicted for grand larceny, and the others appearing as witnesses. The indicted man escaped conviction for want of evidence, but we are glad to see that City Judge RUSSEL announced his intention of punishing this class of criminals with the utmost severity whenever he has them before him. If nothing can be done to prevent the English from using the City of New-York as a penal settlement on which to plant colonies of thieves, we hope the criminal courts will take cognizance of their previous crimes across the water, and treat them when convicted here as parties guilty of a second offence, entitled to the extreme penalties of the law.

No New Proclamation—No New Terms.

The *Tribune* again raises the cry for a proclamation of the President presenting overtures to the rebels. It declares that the Southern people must now be fully satisfied that a Southern Confederacy is impossible, and that an offer of liberal terms would probably detach them from their leaders, and bring them back to the Union without further bloodshed. It considers that the proclamation should particularly set forth the Presidential policy on the six following points:—Union, Amnesty, Confiscation, Emancipation, Reconstruction, Representation in Congress.

We have no idea that the *Tribune* will be gratified. The President has already said all that he can say, and all that is needed. The Southern people, as a body, perfectly well understand what he has declared from the beginning, that they can have peace by submitting to the Constitution and laws, and on no other condition. They also understand that so far as he has any discretion in the premises, his policy is generous. In none of the Southern cities that have recently come into our possession—Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington—has there been a necessity for any effort to dispel misapprehensions concerning the disposition of the Government. The readiness of the people to bestow their confidence, proved that all the lying of the rebel press concerning an intention of President LINCOLN to grind and ruin them had ceased to have the slightest effect. The thousands who have deserted from the rebel armies, without a single misgiving concerning the treatment they were to receive, are witnesses of the same fact. It is absurd to gauge Southern intelligence upon this point by the mendacity of the rebel prints. The white man is not more obtuse than the negro, and the latter was not deceived by all the assertions that the Yankees, if they got hold of them, would sell them to Cuban masters. No conciliatory language that President LINCOLN could use would hasten the submission of the Southern people one single hour. What is needed, and all that is needed, is the dispersion of the rebel armies, and the breaking up of the civil organization of the rebellion by the arrest of its leaders and managers. This is the province of the strong arm, not of the bland tongue.

If the *Tribune* means that the military and civil chiefs of this rebellion should be asked to submit with an offer of full amnesty and condonation, it is wide of the mark. Such an offer would probably only be laughed at by the men to whom it was addressed; and certainly it would not be tolerated by the loyal sentiment of the country.

After these men have once submitted, the disposition that shall be made of them may become a serious question; but most assuredly they will get no bribe or personal promise in advance as an inducement to submission. The Government will not bargain with men who are striking at its life. It will vindicate its authority and establish its power first of all. When that is done, the time will come for determining what shall be accorded to justice and what to mercy. The lesson that must go into history for all coming generations is, that under our Constitutional system, rebellion is not a paying business, but the reverse—that the Government, as the organ of the Constitution, has both the power and the will to make good the supremacy of the Constitution, and the binding force of all laws duly enacted under it. This principle is on the eve of a complete vindication. It only wants the rounding off of military work, which at most will occupy but little more time. When this is consummated, the rebellion will be no longer a living thing. Submission will take its place, and the President will be left free to adapt himself to a new situation. The wisdom of the policy which will follow needs no better guarantee than the grand result of that policy which has governed him from the first blaze of the rebellion, and which will govern him to its last spark.

THE NEW FEDERAL COURTS IN BROOKLYN.—The United States Courts for the new Eastern District were opened yesterday in Brooklyn, in the Supervisors' Room in the new court-house, and we give in another column a full report of the proceedings. We understand that there was a large attendance of the members of the bar, and that great interest was shown in the proceedings, as was natural, for they gave Brooklyn Federal Courts of her own, and made her no longer a mere appendage to New-York, as far as these courts are concerned.

The new courts begin their work under favorable auspices. The people of Brooklyn feel proud of having them. The officers are every way acceptable and efficient, and will doubtless conduct the business which comes before the courts in a way which will promote the interests of justice and so of the whole people; and from what we hear in various quarters, there is likely to be no lack of business. The Internal Revenue business alone, it is said, will furnish the courts with abundant employment for the present.

The question of accommodations for the courts is yet, it appears, undecided. For the interests of New-York practictioners (and there are few of the Brooklyn lawyers who have heretofore had much practice in the United States Courts,) it will be well for them to get quarters which shall be not too far removed from the ferries.

We congratulate the Brooklynites on the opening of these courts among them, for though in one sense it will tend to separate Brooklyn from New-York, yet after all, the great interests of the two cities are so intertwined, that one cannot but be benefited by what is an advantage to the other, and we deem this new state of things therefore profitable, not only for Brooklyn, but also for New-York.

The Army of the Potomac.

There are signs of motion and action in the Army of the Potomac. The indications of the telegraph will convey the facts to the public, so far as it is judicious to do so.

Those who suppose the Army of the Potomac has been idle since SHERMAN set out on his march from Savannah, know little of the circumstances; and those who talk about GRANT "looking to his laurels," or being jealous of those of SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, or THOMAS, know as little of the conduct of the war as of the character of the Lieutenant-General. SHERMAN'S army itself has not had harder duties during the last two months than the army before Petersburgh. Ceaseless demonstrations, ceaseless preparations, frequent movements, constant manœuvering, perpetual activity, there have been in the Army of the Potomac. This has been the coöperation that GRANT has been keeping up with SHERMAN, and it has been of vast value; indeed, it has been in great part owing to this that SHERMAN'S success is due; and the triumphs of Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Kinston and Goldsboro are no less the triumphs of the Army of the East than they are those of the Army of the West.

The time may now have come when GRANT intends to put the Army of the Potomac into more direct contact with the chief army of the rebellion. Heretofore there have been many reasons why, instead of precipitating the conflict with LEE, he should refrain from it. Now, even observers at this distance can see strong reasons for the assault. The position of Gen. SHERMAN, the position of Gen. SCHOFIELD, the location of Admiral FARRAGUT, the military situation around Petersburgh, the moral condition of the rebel army, the political status in Richmond—these are matters which have assumed new phases in the last few weeks. It may be that, on the whole, GRANT will consider it proper to take advantage of these things.

The Army of the Potomac is now of great strength, in excellent military and moral condition, and is as worthy of victory as it is capable of winning it. Its heroism, its courage, its deathless endurance, its unconquerability have been attested on a score of historical fields; in battles foughtin Virginia; in Maryland, in Pennsylvania, from the plains of Manassas to the fortifications of Petersburgh; fought under most inauspicious circumstances, against the greatest army of the Confederacy, led by its best General. During the year it has been under the command of Gen. GRANT, it has accomplished marvelous and terrible feats of arms; and it would be a proud ending to the great history of this veteran army to behold the chief rebel force broken by its power, and surrendering their arms at its feet.

The Rebel Senate and the Rebel President.

We commend to the special attention of those who wish to see by what ligaments the rebel Confederacy is held together as a political community, the extraordinary commentary of the rebel Senate on JEFFERSON DAVIS' recent message. We publish the Senate's report, as supplying the most comprehensive and telling illustration that the world has yet had of the imposture which the rebel conspirators have sought to dignify by the name of Government.

The evident purport of DAVIS' recent message was to throw upon his Congress the responsibility for the reverses which have fallen so fast and thick, of late, on all sides and within the very heart of his Confederacy. The Senate, it appears, had this impudent and mendacious production under consideration for several days, in secret session. And the result of these deliberations took form in a report which was allowed to see the light on Thursday last.

Trenchant as this report is, viewed as a mere commentary on DAVIS' assertions, its importance lies chiefly in its development of the condition of utter exhaustion, helplessness and despair to which the rebellion has been reduced. The Senators tell DAVIS that, not at their door, but at the door of the Executive, lies the blame of having delayed the arming of the negroes. They remind him that, only as late as November last, he spoke of employing 40,000 negroes for mere drudgery in the camps as an "improbable contingency." They ask him, with the bitterest sneers, to tell them when he discovered that this "improbable contingency" had arisen. They charge him with being "tardy in his movements," and allege that they were compelled from a sense of impending peril and ruin to anticipate his action. They call to mind how many Congressional resolutions he left unanswered; and they give the lie direct to each one of his allegations respecting the employment of negroes in the field.

Determined to show their full estimate of their President's judgment, the Senators further confess, that after a certain time they formed their conclusions *mainly under the influence of Gen. Lee's opinion*; and that they passed essential measures—among others, that which transferred the supreme military command to LEE—without any hint or encouragement from the Executive. They charge DAVIS with an abuse of power in detailing conscripts from actual service, while clamoring for more rigid conscription laws at the hands of his Congress.

But the most significant fact of this extraordinary report is that wherein the Senators make a full confession of the exhaustion of the Confederacy alike in men, money and provisions. They tell DAVIS that they deliberately refused to pass the general militia law he asked for, because there was no more military material left to be embraced by new conscription acts; and with keen sarcasm they suggest whether a few able-bodied citizens are not needed *at home* to watch deserters from his armies. In the same vein, they demand to know whether the Confederate reverses of the year could have been avoided by a suspension of the habeas corpus?

DAVIS' sugestion to get provisions for the army by impressment, they say, would be resisted by the people, as they will no longer take Confederate promises to pay on any account, since the reverses of the rebel troops have made the Confederate bonds unsalable. The tax bill proposed to them they refused to pass, because it would have left the farmers without the means of subsistence. And the currency measure suggested by DAVIS' financial Secretary, the Senate threw out, with no regret, on discovering that they had been deceived in regard to the indebtedness of the Confederacy to the tune of $400,000,000.

Such is the picture of rebeldom presented by the rebel Senate in the expiring moments of its existence, and just before it rejected—as its final legislative act—a bill to pay the rebel soldiers their overdue wages.

THE ADDRESS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.—It needs no great amount of penetration to discover that the so-called Address of the rebel Congress, which we publish to-day, is the mere echo of DAVIS' recent speeches. The names appended to it can have included only the few hangers-on of the Confederate Executive, since we know that weeks ago there was barely a quorum left in either House, and of that remnant, as the Senate's scathing report on DAVIS clearly shows, a portion, at least, must have thoroughly dissented from the Congressional Address.

The document itself, moreover, bears unmistakable evidence of its authorship. That part of it which DAVIS himself didn't indite was supplied by the imaginative BENJAMIN. The best portion of the rodomontade clearly belongs to the rebel Secretary; the alternating howls of despair come from the depths of DAVIS' own heart—surging up, at intervals, like the irrepressible wailings the lost. None but the chief criminals could have made such a scaffold utterance, so thoroughly surcharged with falsehood, so utterly incoherent in its mingled strains of bluster and confession. It needs no other commentary than the rebel Senatorial Report which goes before the world along with it.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 22.

R. M. T. HUNTER ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The rebel Senator HUNTER, publishes a card in the Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday, in which he denies the prevalent reports that he had become a convert to the doctrine of reconstruction. He says the people of the South must fight as long as JEFF. DAVIS and LEE think there is any hope of success.

ORDER ABOUT EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who accompanied Admiral PORTER to Fortress Monroe, returned this morning. An order is about to be issued, declaring exchanged all prisoners of war delivered up to the 20th of March, except those delivered at Wilmington.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 22.

GEN. THOMAS' CAPTURES.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, in his official report of the operations of his army from Sept. 7, 1864, to Jan. 20, 1865, says: "There were captured from the enemy during the various actions 13,189 prisoners of war, including seven general officers and nearly one thousand other officers of lesser grades; also 72 pieces of serviceable artillery, and battle flags. During the same period over 2,000 deserters from the enemy were received, to whom the oath was administered. Our own losses will not exceed 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The larger number of the ammunition chests captured were filled with ammunition in a good condition, and six wagons loaded with powder were captured before Nashville. Other important captures are mentioned."

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS says of Col. PALMER that his command is accorded the credit of giving Hood's army the last blow of the campaign, at a distance of over two hundred miles from where we first struck the enemy on the 18th of December near Nashville. He says: "To all my commanders—Maj.-Gens. Schofield, Stanley, Rousseau, Steadman, Smith, and Wilson, and Brig.-Gen. Wood, and their officers and men—I give my thanks and gratitude, for their generous self-sacrifice and manly endurance under most trying circumstances and in all instances. Too much praise cannot be accorded to any army which, hastily made up from fragments of their separate commands, can successfully contend against a force numerically greater than itself, and of more thoroughly solid organization, inflicting on it a most crushing defeat—almost an annihilation."

REGULATIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

By a special order from the Quartermaster-General's Department, the using of water transportation of any kind for officer's quarters or for the headquarters of commanders, by officers of whatever grade, is positively prohibited throughout the armies of the United States, except when these commands are afloat or in transit by water. Any officer violating this order will be liable to summary dismissal from the service.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Senators DOOLITTLE, FOSTER and NESMITH, and WINDHAM A. HUBBARD, HIGBY and ROSS compose the committee appointed under the joint resolution of Congress, directing inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes, and their treatment by the civil and military authorities. They are to hear the complaints of Indian chiefs, and examine fully into the conduct of Indian Agents and Superintendents, and into the management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

NEW-ORLEANS APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed R. W. TALLIAFERRO, Postmaster, and T. M. WELLS, Naval Officer at New-Orleans.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Defeat of the Bill to Repeal the Fare Restriction on the Central Railroad—Bill Concerning Testimony of Husband and Wife Defeated—Health Bill Reported.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 22, 1865.

The trial of strength on the question of removing the restriction of fare on the Central Railroad, which has been looked for, for some days in the Senate, came off this morning, and the Central Road was defeated. The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, after brief consideration, reported the bill favorably to the Senate, recommending its passage. The test question came, on agreeing with this report, the vote stood thirteen for agreeing with this report, and nineteen against it.

YEAS—Messrs. Allaben, Angel, Beach, Christie, Cornell, Cozans, Fields, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Shafer, Smith, Woodruff—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cook, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbs, Juliand, Laimbeer, Low, Strong, White, Williams—19.

Senator FOLGER moved to reconsider this vote, and Senator SHAFER moved to lay that motion on the table. On the question of laying upon the table, the vote stood 15 to 17:

YEAS—Messrs. Allaben, Ames, Angel, Beach, Christie, Cornell, Cozans, Fields, Hoyt, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Shafer, Smith, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cook, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hobbs, Juliand, Laimbeer, Low, Strong, White, Williams.

The question then came on reconsidering the vote refusing to agree with the report of the committee, and this motion was lost—twelve to twenty.

YEAS—Messrs. Allaben, Angel, Beach, Christie, Cozans, Fields, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Shafer, Smith, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbs, Juliand, Laimbeer, Low, Strong, White, Williams.

The bill to amend the laws of evidence in regard to testimony of husband and wife, so as to allow them to testify for and against each other in certain cases, was lost in the Assembly this morning, receiving only fifty-one votes in its favor, sixty-five being required for its passage. This bill had already passed the Senate, and has been much discussed, and was deemed very important by gentlemen of the legal profession.

The bill to prevent small-pox, reported by the Committee on Public Health to the Assembly, was read the third time this morning, but failed to receive the number of votes required for its passage. A motion to reconsider the vote was laid upon the table, and as but few (six or eight) votes additional, are required for the passage of the bill, it is possible that it may yet pass the Assembly this session. The point made against this bill is, that it is too arbitrary. It provides that "it shall be the duty of every person residing in this State, who has not had the small-pox or varioloid, to be vaccinated within three months after the passage of this act," &c.

A majority of the Assembly Committee on Public Health, reported favorably the Metropolitan Health Bill this morning, with propositions to amend such as I noticed would be made in a former letter.

The Parallel Broadway Railroad Bill, which was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, last week, was taken up for third reading to-day. A motion was made to recommit the bill for amendment. A stormy debate ensued of a somewhat personal character, Messrs. KERGAN and LYONS, of New-York, protested in behalf of their constituents with much earnestness against the passage of the bill. After a good deal of skirmishing the previous question was called, and the motion to recommit the bill was lost. The bill was then read the third time and the vote was taken on its passage. The vote stood fifty-nine for the bill, and forty-five against it; and the bill was lost for lack of a Constitutional vote, sixty five affirmative votes being required for its passage.

Nominations by Gov. Fenton for State Officers, Harbor Masters, and Port Wardens.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 22.

It is understood that the Governor to-day nominated NATHANIEL S. BENTON for Auditor of the Canal Department, H. H. VAN DYCK for Superintendent of the Bank Department, and WILLIAM BARNES for Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Also, that he sent in the following nominations: Harbor Masters, Jas. W. Husted, Horatio N. Sherwood, John A. Baines, J. W. Swan, J. Drew, B. Van Brunt, and James M. Holcomb; Port Wardens, M. Tompkins, G. B. Seaman, W. H. Burleigh, M. Fletcher, S. P. Russel, John A. Ferguson, Benjamin H. Wilson and Joseph Ellery.

The nominations E. P. Brooks, and Bemen Brockway, as Canal Appraisers, were confirmed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 22.

Sundry petitions and remonstrances against the Broadway Railroad were presented.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company.

Incorporating the New-York Lyric Theatre.

Relative to the Police Courts of New-York.

Against authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First District to appoint clerks. Agreed to.

Against authorizing the defendant or his counsel in criminal cases to close the argument. Agreed to.

Against legalizing the action of the New-York Common Council in regard to a certain pier. Tabled.

To equalize the fare on horse-railroads in Brooklyn.

Authorizing the consolidation of horse-railroad companies in Brooklyn.

The Adirondack Railroad Extension.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the Veteran Union Club of New-York; to provide for sales of commission by brokers for procuring loans.

BILLS PASSED.

The General Appropriation Bill for the support of the State Government.

To amend the act relative to widening the Fourth-avenue, in Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Seventy-first Regiment Association of New-York.

Relative to the Court of Special Sessions of New-York.

For the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum.

Making more stringent the law of embezzlement.

The bill to remove restrictions as to fare on the Central Railroad was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after remarks in its favor by Mr. AMES, it was reported to the Senate, when the Senate refused to order it to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allaben, Angel, Beach, Christie, Cornell, Cozans, Fields, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Schaffer, Smith, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cook, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbs, Juliand, Lamb, Low, Strong, White, Williams.

A motion to reconsider was also lost by a vote of twelve yeas against twenty nays, and the bill was killed.

The Quarantine bill was made a special order for Friday.

The bill amending the general nuisance law, was ordered to the third reading.

The Metropolitan Baggage Bill, was recommitted with power to report complete.

Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 22.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Schenectady Water Company.

To change the boundaries of Prospect-park in Brooklyn.

In relation to the construction of sewers in Brooklyn, (adversely.) Agreed to

To incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

For the relief of the holders of unsecured bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

For the relief of the Kingston and Rondout Railroad.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in Lexington-avenue, New-York; majority report.

To incorporate the Fidelity Insurance Company of New-York.

To establish the New-York Metropolitan Sanitary District; majority report.

The Comptroller sent in a reply in answer to the resolution of the Assembly relative to the New-York County Treasurer.

BILLS PASSED.

To confer legal powers of arbitration on the Chamber of Commerce of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Agricultural Insurance Company.

To amend the act relative to Notaries Public.

Relative to wharfage along the Hudson River.

For the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New-York.

BALL OF THE TELEGRAPHIC UNION.—The New-York District National Telegraphic Union gave its first annual ball last evening at Irving Hall. The room was decorated with much skill, reflecting credit upon the committee. On the stage was one of MORSE'S repeating instruments, beneath which was an excellent profile likeness of the great inventor, in bronze. At each end of the stage was also likenesses of MORSE. The galleries, walls and stage were tastefully trimmed with festoons of flowers and bunting, while suspended from the galleries were beautiful baskets of flowers. The attendance was large and select, the music excellent, and the ball a great success.

A BENEVOLENT CONCERT.—There will be a concert at Irving Hall on Thursday evening next which will appeal especially to our German citizens, as the profits will be devoted to the German Ladies' Society in Aid of German Widows and Orphans. This excellent association is in debt, and needs help. The aid it extends is distributed to poor women and their families, who are often ignorant of our language. MILLS, Miss DE GEBELE, RUDEL SCHIRER, and the *Mannerchor* will assist at the concert.

BENEVOLENT DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The third entertainment of this association, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund for building an asylum for the aged and infirm, took place at Niblo's Saloon last evening. A large audience was present. The entertainment consisted of songs by Mr. and Miss GRADY and Mr. BRADSHAW, piano-forte solos by Miss CELIA HOFFHEIMER, which elicited considerable applause, and a drama in three acts, entitled "Deceit; or, Feeling and Fashion," which was played in a very spirited manner by the members of the association.

Amusements.

There will be a grand matinee performance of "Fra Diavolo" at the Academy of Music to-day—and then farewell. It is the last opportunity of hearing Italian opera until next Fall. The artists of Mr. MARETZEK's troupe give a few performances in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, previous to joining Mr. GRAU for the inauguration of the Chicago Academy of Music.

The Charlestonians taking the Oath.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter just received from the South I read: Gen. P—— has just returned this morning from campaigning duty about Charleston. He brings no special army news, but says: "The aristocracy are taking the oath of allegiance in flocks—all the best people, the Thayers, Ingrams, Lucas, &c., &c., all poor, but ready to come back to us. J. C. P.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 17.

Rhode Island Democratic Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 22.

The Democratic State Convention in session here to-day nominated CHARLES S. BRADLEY, of North Providence, for Governor; HENRY BUTLER, of Warwick, for Lieutenant-Governor; THOMAS STEERE, of Smithfield, for Secretary of State; Gen. NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK, of Providence, for Attorney-General, and HENRY H. COOKE, of Newport, for General Treasurer.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness*, will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The demulcent ingredients allay Pulmonary irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., on

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all diseases of the

EAR, THROAT, AND AIR-PASSAGES.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS ÆSTHETICO NEURALGICON, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART, AND CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

HEARING RESTORED BY ONE APPLICATION OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

I have been induced, by the great number of certificates continually published in favor of Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill, to apply to him for advice concerning my deafness of many years' standing. I placed myself under his care, and to my utmost delight he made me hear perfectly well by a single painless application of Dr. Von Eisenberg's "Æsthetico-Neuralgicon." I have great pleasure in being able to state that his skill in restoring hearing surpasses anything I ever saw or heard of. His attention to the patient is highly commendable. JOHN WAKELY, No. 104 Monroe-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

New Sewing Machines,

TO RENT and FOR SALE.

W. W. WICKS, Jr. No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Dandruff Can be Killed by the Use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE, and so can irritation of the scalp.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,

Has introduced his SPRING STYES Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and Infants' HATS, trimmed and untrimmed. Wholesale and retail.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Ladies, use Sterling's Ambrosia for your rats, mice, rabbits, Grecian curls, waterfalls and crimping the hair.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" radically cures Rupture. NO PRESSURE on the BACK or CORD. LIGHT, CLEAN and easy. GREGORY & Co., No. 609 Broadway.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Howe's Premium Standard Scales, in general use by the U. S. Government, and Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, at No 194 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts of character daily, at No. 389 Broadway.

The Old Prices, Wedding, Visiting Cards, French note paper, Everdell's elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

Ladies, Spring has Come, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE. No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair-Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BACON—M'GRAW.—In New-York, on Tuesday, March 21, by Rev. Archibald C. Fox, THEO. C. BACON and SUSIE B. M'GRAW, all of this city.

COCK—KETSEL.—On Tuesday, March 21, SAMUEL COCK, of Locust Valley, L. I., and Miss JERUSHA S. KETSEL, of this city.

PARSONS—KELLY.—On Wednesday, March 22, by Rev. Thomas Street, at the residence of Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., SAMUEL PARSONS, Esq., of Oxford, Orange County, N. Y., and Miss ADELIA H. KELLY, of this city. No cards.

SMITH—ROBERT.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 21, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn and Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, SIDNEY TANGIER SMITH, of New-York, and EDITH, daughter of the late Philip R. Robert, of Yonkers.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—At Hell Gate, L. I., on Tuesday morning, March 21, HENRY BARCLAY, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, Newtown, at 3½ o'clock, whence his remains will be taken for interment. Carriages will be in attendance at 34th-st. Ferry from 1 to 3 o'clock.

COLE.—On Tuesday, March 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH COLE, widow of the late Barnet Cole, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., from her late residence, No. 172 Franklin-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLOSE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 22, GEORGE, son of George C. and Elizabeth M. Close, aged 7 months.

The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment, on Friday, the 24th inst.

DAVIS.—At Matteawan, on Tuesday, March 21, LYDIA M., wife of David Davis, and eldest daughter of the late Henry Schenck, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, without further notice.

DOTY.—At sea, on Saturday, March 18, Rev. ELIHU DOTY, Missionary of the Reformed Dutch Church, aged 56 years.

The remains have been brought to this port. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELIOT.—On Monday, March 20, of scarlet fever, GRACE, second daughter of Dr. Ellsworth and Anna Eliot, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 48 West 36th-st., on Thursday afternoon, March 23, at 3 o'clock.

HUNTER.—At the New-York Hotel, on Wednesday, March 22, Mr. E. DES BROSSES HUNTER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, March 22, MARY ADELIA, only child of Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Hitchcock, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral services at the Parsonage this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Homer, N. Y., for interment.

JOHNSON.—At Morristown, N. J., at 12¼ A. M., on Monday, March 20, JACOB JOHNSON, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, at Morristown, at 11½ o'clock A. M. on Thursday, March 23. The railroad trains will start from New-York at 8¼, and from Newark at 9:16 A. M., and return from Morristown at 3:05 P. M.

LOWRY.—On Tuesday, March 21, Mrs. ALICIA LOWRY, aged 67 years.

Funeral service at the residence of her son, No. 136 East 12th-st., on Thursday, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MARTIN.—At East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 22, CHARLES A., son of Reune and Mary D. Martin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Their relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, to be held in Harrison-st., East Orange, this day, (Thursday,) the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MURDOCK.—On Wednesday morning, March 22, of consumption, ISAAC N., second son of Alex. and Mary Murdock.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 259 6th-av.

MOTT.—On Monday, March 20, of congestion of the brain, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Lawrence P. and Mary F. Mott, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 232 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

PHILLIPS.—On Monday, March 20, WILLIAM W. PHILLIPS, D. D., in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the clergy generally, are invited to attend the funeral services, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 11th-st. and 5th-av., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, March 20, LESLIE, only child of John L., Jr., and Rosalind S. Roberts, aged 1 month and 16 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 97 East 31st-st., on Thursday, March 23, at 11 A. M., without further notice.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

RICHARDSON.—At the Island of Santa Croix, on Friday, March 3, THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., of West Farms, Westchester County, aged 48 years.

SANDELLS.—In this city, on Wednesday, March 22, WILLIAM CRAIG SANDELLS, aged 23 years, 11 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Harrison, South Bergen, N. J., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

YUILLE.—On Monday, March 20, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, JOHN C. B. YUILLE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Members of Arcana Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M., and Adelphic Chapter, No. 158, R. and A. M., and Masonic brethren generally, are requested to meet at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, promptly at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of escorting the body to the church.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1865.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. F. Wallace, the Consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, of the death, on the 23d day of February last, at that place, of VIRGINIA WHITING LORINI, daughter of David Whiting, Esq., of Boston, now a resident of New-York. Further information may be obtained by addressing this Department.

DOWN GOES GOLD!

DOWN GOES THE

CONFEDERACY!!

DOWN GOES PRICES!!!

CLARK, TRAPHAGEN & HUNTER,

(LATE AMOS CLARK,)

NOS. 398, 400, AND 402 BOWERY,

offer selections from their superior stock of

MEN'S, BOY'S' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

AT 30 PER CENT. REDUCTION.

A VERY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF REAL AND COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, STATUETTES, GROUPS AND FANCY GOODS,

☞ Now landing per steamship *Washington*.

These goods will be sold at the present low gold valuation, and purchasers may rely upon receiving on them, and also upon our entire stock, the full benefit of the recent fall in gold.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, PARIAN STATUARY, SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, GLASS-WARE, &c., &c., in great variety.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st.

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTAL! will positively cure CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH! BRONCHITIS, THROAT AFFECTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, DIPTHERIA and the first stages of CONSUMPTION.

For sale by Demas Barnes & Co., Druggists, No. 21 Park-row; Hegeman & Co., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway. Price $2 per bottle.

WEEKS & POTTAR, Druggists, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale Agents.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF L. Y. D. S. diseases of the bowels Spring is the time to use Dr. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

which purifies the blood, invigorates the body, gives tone to the nerves, strength to the muscles, and health to every channel, joint and limb.

$1 50 per bottle, (which often cures.)

Depot No. 146 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by druggists everywhere.

RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE

For Coughs, Colds and Influenza. This preparation is simple in its composition, pleasant to the taste and effectual in its cure. No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES.

New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen and Twenty dollars each. For sale by Geo. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DRAFT!—TWELFTH WARD AROUSE!—A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of the Twelfth Ward will be held at Washington Hall, Harlem, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take such action as may be necessary for encouraging enlistments, to fill our quota, and thus avoid the draft. Eminent public speakers will address the meeting. Every citizen is solicited to attend. Come one, come all! And let the Twelfth Ward be the first to fill her quota.

R. C. BROWN, Chairman,
THOS. E. B. HAWKS, Secretary, } Committee of Arrangements.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.—A WEEK FOR the Sick and Wounded Soldiers—During the week commencing April 3, we will devote 25 per cent. on all the retail sales at our counter, of Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and Card Photographs, and also remittances by mail for the same, where so specified, to the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers through the instrumentality of the Christian Commission.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, New-York, three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHRONIC CATARRH:

ITS

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

A FEW PRACTICAL REMARKS BY

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh."

NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and those cavities of the head communicating with them. Insignificant as it appears in its first stages, it is apt in its progress to become instrumental in causing the loss or impairment of smell, taste, hearing and sight, and of creating serious constitutional derangements, not unfrequently terminating in consumption.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

A feeling of irritation, sensitiveness, heat or pain is experienced in the nose, the edges of which are red and swollen, and which is stopped up sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and occasionally on both, rendering respiration through it either difficult or impossible. The irritation in the nose produces a frequent desire to sneeze, and is accompanied with a discharge of either clear acrid water, or what is far oftener the case, a profuse, thick, yellowish and extremely offensive matter, which forms one of the most characteristic features of the disease, and is a source of the greatest annoyance and danger. As the disease progresses, this secretion becomes purulent, increases in quantity, and assumes an exceedingly fetid odor. It escapes not only by the nose, but passes into the throat, producing irritation there, and requiring frequent expectoration, hawking or scraping for its removal. As its passage into the throat is very much facilitated by a horizontal position of the body, sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking in consequence, and many are obliged to lie in a semi-recumbent position to obtain the necessary sleep.

Owing to the heat in the head the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast, or after some stimulant had been swallowed. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge.

The breath assumes an excessively fetid and sickening odor, and becomes occasionally so offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and oftentimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, which become weak and irritable. The voice loses its musical quality, and assumes a discordant, harsh and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound is heard in the ears, and hearing becomes quite thick or stopped up, but returns suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomena may be repeated several times, until hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head of every conceivable description, materially increasing the distress of the sufferer.

The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory, and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less, is weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated.

This is manifested by a disposition to drowsiness and sleep, an aversion to either physical or mental exertion, and a feeling of fatigue and weakness.

Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward, and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption. It may be safely asserted that, after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

The symptoms of catarrh vary considerable in different individuals, and the degree of their severity depends upon constitutional idiosyncrasies and various external influences. With some the complaint continues for a number of years in a mild form, and without causing any of the injurious results above described, while with others all the worst effects are produced in a short space of time, and cases, apparently most harmless, may, through imprudent exposure, additional cold, or unfavorable changes of the weather, suddenly exhibit all the violence and malignity which characterizes the severest ones.

TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

Catarrh has been considered an incurable disease, and on the strength of that supposition, has been neglected by both the profession and the public.

The author has for years past made this complaint his special study; was the first to publish a minute description of its nature, symptoms and effects, and has, by doing so, directed the attention of both the profession and the public to the vast importance of the subject.

By the established success of the treatment as instituted and perfected by him, he has proved beyond dispute the curability of catarrh, if properly treated. All doubts of the correctness of this statement will be dispelled by the perusal of the annexed testimonials from parties occupying well-known positions in society.

TO THE PUBLIC.—A desire to benefit those similarly afflicted, induces me to make the following statement: For many years I have been troubled with discharges from my nose, which afterward began to drop or ooze into my throat, causing me to hawk and spit almost constantly, more especially in the morning; soon my head began to be affected more severely, pain in head, and over my eyes, my breath became fetid, and knowing what the result must be to constantly inhale a fetid breath made me seriously consider my condition. My friends and even some physicians told me that my difficulty was Catarrh, and consequently, an incurable one. But when I asked them the reason why it (Catarrh) could not be cured, their answers were so unsatisfactory that I resolved to consult Dr. Lighthill, of whose skill in the treatment of this disease I had so often heard. The very examination made by him inspired me with confidence, and I at once resolved to place myself under his treatment, which resulted in a perfect cure. My general health, which was badly affected by this disease, began to improve, and I am now as well as though I never had been afflicted. The treatment is mild, painless and perfectly harmless. Those similarly affected I would advise to call on Dr. Lighthill; they will find in him all they need and desire. Respectfully, etc.

CHAS. SMEAD.

HANCOCK HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1865.

I cheerfully certify to the correctness of the above, and any further verification of its truthfulness can be obtained on application to me, A. B. HALL, Firm of Hall, Bradley & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st.

FROM J. S. BEECHER, ESQ., FIRM OF IVES, BEECHER & CO., NO. 98 FRONT-ST.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Lighthill to those affected with catarrh or diseases of the throat, as I have myself suffered for some years past from those difficulties, and been relieved by the Doctor's efficient and skillful treatment.

J. S. BEECHER.

FROM MAJ. ALVIN WALKER, PAYMASTER, U.S.A.

No. 63 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

I have been suffering from catarrh in a severe and complicated form for many years, which was very much aggravated by exposure in the field, and threatened the most serious consequences.

I placed myself under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill, who was highly recommended to me, and to whom I am indebted for a radical cure.

I cannot but speak in terms of the highest praise o Dr. Lighthill's skill and method of treating catarrh.

ALVIN WALKER.

No. 107 LEXINGTON-AV., NEW-YORK.

I cheerfully add my testimony in regard to Dr. Lighthill's treatment of catarrh, as I have experienced the greatest benefit from his treatment, after some of our most celebrated physicians failed to relieve me.

B. H. BIXBY, Office No. 56 Greenwich-st.

No. 312 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

I have been for a long time affected with chronic catarrh, and an affection of the throat, which last Spring became so bad that I could not sleep from incessant coughing, continued dull pain in my head, &c., &c.

I applied to several physicians, but without any relief; my friends all thought I was affected with that sure and fatal disease, consumption. I at last applied to Dr. Lighthill, and am happy to state that under his treatment I have greatly improved, my cough has left me, and my nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much better that I look for its permanent restoration as a fixed fact. I cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrh or throat affections to apply to Dr. Lighthill, feeling assured they will derive great benefit from so doing.

A. J. CUNNINGHAM, with NORTHRUP & TAYLOR, No. 312 Broadway.

No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having been a sufferer from catarrh, I am enabled, from personal experience, to indorse Dr. Lighthill's mode of treatment, and can heartily recommend it to those affected with that disease.

H. N. SMITH, firm of SMITH, MARTIN & CO., Bankers.

CATARRH OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING CURED.

FROM W. D. ALLEN, ESQ., CASHIER OF THE EXCHANGE BANK, GREENCASTLE, IND.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for more than twenty years; have been treated by a number of physicians, without receiving any benefit, and used a great many so-called remedies, with no beneficial result.

I was recommended to Dr. Lighthill, and placed myself under his treatment. In a few months my catarrh entirely disappeared, my throat became perfectly well and my general health is now better than it has been for years. *I consider myself entirely cured.* Not being a resident of this city, I refer to the following gentlemen for any substantiation of these facts:

P. M. BRYSON, Esq., Pres. Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.
W. H. LARRABEE, Esq., Editorial Department, Brooklyn *Union*.
Messrs. MCILVAINE & BROS., No. 48 Broad-st.

W. D. ALLEN, Cashier Exchange Bank, Greencastle, Ind.

FROM W. LARRABEE, ESQ.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1865.

I have been personally acquainted with W. D. Allen, Esq., mentioned in the above testimonial, for twenty years. I know him to be a man of high social position, unimpeachable character, and of strong common sense. He is not likely to be mistaken or deceived, and I rely, without question, on any statement he makes.

W. H. LARRABEE, Editorial Department of Brooklyn Daily Union.

This is to certify that I have been affected with catarrh for some years, which produced partial deafness. I consulted Dr. Lighthill, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now *entirely free from catarrh*. My throat is perfectly healthy, and my hearing is greatly improved.

P. E. NOLAN, Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st., New-York.

☞ Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted on CATARRH, DEAFNESS, and all diseases of the EAR, THROAT, and AIR-PASSAGES, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at his residence,

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SCROFULA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION.—WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., offers his TREATISE ON NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, comprising THE ONLY CURATIVE REMEDIES for the above diseases that exist. Also 83 Specific Remedies for all diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Throat, Bronchiæ, Heart, Kidneys, Glands, Skin, Stomach, Membranes, Ovaries and Uterus, Rheumatism, Diarrhœa, Fevers, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, and Nervous, Seminal, Mercurial, Urinary, Syphilitic, and Female Diseases. These Remedials cure where the old Remedies are powerless. Treatise, ten cents and stamps mailed.

CATARRH AND ITS COMPLICATIONS.

BY

DR. S. CLESSON PRATT.

LETTER NO. III.

An Appeal to the Public:

Among the catalogue of diseases with which humanity suffers there is no one complaint so common, so troublesome, so offensive, so dangerous in its ultimate results, or so little understood and unskillfully treated by medical men in general, as is Catarrh. The truth is, physicians in this country, at least, are educated to doctor at the bed-side, and not to treat *special* diseases. Hence, in main, this disease is neglected by the subject and overlooked by the physician until it reaches the lungs, when all attempts at cure are, at best, but little better than blind experiment. Above the bony arch which forms the roof of the mouth, there are numerous little windings, passages and cavities, channeled into the bones of the face and anterior part of the skull, and known to the physician as the *frontal sinuses*, the *maxilary*, *ethmoid*, and *spheroid* cells, the *posterior naries*, and the *eustachian* tubes, which communicate with the internal ear from the upper and back part of the throat. All these air cavities of the face, as well as the throat and nostrils, are covered with mucous membrane, which, in a state of chronic inflammation and ulceration, is what constitutes Catarrh.

The symptoms of this disease, as they apply to persons of different temperaments, and at different stages of its progress, are: Pain over and between the eyes, weak eyes, dizziness, neuralgia of the facial nerves, closure of the tear passages, confusion of thought and loss of memory, loss of smell, difficulty of breathing through the nostrils when the lips are closed, a parched and feverish condition of the mouth and lips, obstruction of the eustachian tubes, with partial deafness and unnatural noises in one or both ears, softening of the gums and decaying of the teeth, a constant accumulation of muco-purulent matter in the nose and throat, and last, but not least, that most unpleasant of all disagreeable things, an offensive and poisonous breath. Not that *all* these symptoms apply to each individual case, but they are the symptoms of the disease as they apply to different cases, differing only in degree.

But catarrh, considered simply as a local disease, conveys no correct idea of its character or extent. All the *facial sinuses*, or air cavities of the face, are covered with the same membrane which lines the nose, mouth, throat, bronchial tubes, and extends throughout the entire structure of the lungs. Disease of the membrane covering, the nostrals and facial cavities is Nasal, or, more properly, Facial Catarrh; when located within the eustachian tubes, which communicate with the throat from the internal ear, it constitutes catarrhal deafness; when confined to the larynx and entrance to the lungs, it is Catarrh of the Throat, or Laryngitis; a little further advanced and we have Bronchial Catarrh; still another step and we have that catarrhal condition of the lungs, which is the prelude to Consumption, and the last step amenable to medical treatment.

Who among the living does not know that Pulmonary Consumption is the one prevailing disease at the present day, with which the youth and middle-aged die? And yet how rarely is is, that the lungs receive the primary shock. It is first "*a cold in the head*"—which resolves into Facial Catarrh, from which the sufferer feels no alarm, until step by step it reaches the lungs, and finally, when too late, awakes to consciousness of the real danger, and dies a victim to *self-neglect* and the *impotent pretence* of some illiterate quack. Have you the disease in question, remember that the surest and most speedy way to drive it upon the lungs is by drenching the throat and nasal passages with astringent powders and caustic solutions. Hundreds of cases of Facial Catarrh have been made hopelessly incurable by this common method of treating a disease, which has for its origin and progress that *peculiar* diathesis or constitutional tendency, which demands the most careful and judicious treatment at the hands of the experienced physician.

Respectfully,

Dr. S. CLESSON PRATT, Author and Practitioner of Medical Hydrokonia,

For Catarrh, Throat and Bronchial Disease, No. 793 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Grace Church.

Consultation at office, free.
Consultation by letter, $3.

ARNOUX'S, MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 699 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH-ST. Have just received an elegant assortment of seasonable goods which will be sold at reduced prices.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE BLEECKER BUILDINGS, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 24, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of devising means to fill the quota of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards. CHAS. J. CHIPP, Chairman.
A. VANDENBURGH, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; she understands all kinds of cooking and desserts, and is a first-class bread, cake and biscuit baker; a large family preferred; the best of city reference can be given. Inquire at No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO TO sew by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address, for two days, No. 160 7th-av. City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress; she understands dressmaking thoroughly and is a good plain sewer; understands operating upon Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has lived nearly seven years in her last place; best of city reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 67 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as lady's maid to travel to Europe; can speak French and German; has excellent city reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address J. HENDERSON & FELMON, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as dairymaid, or would take charge of a farm-house and poultry; has excellent reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper; capable of making all kinds of desserts, and handy with the needle; wages moderate. Call for two days at No. 25 London Terrace, West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to city or country; good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls: one as a first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country; best of city references. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class waitress, or would be willing to assist with the chamber work of a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND his wife, as first-class waiter and cook; are Protestants, and have good references; no objections to the country. Call for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOmen willing and able to work, to do general housework of a small family; will go to the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF well-recommended Protestant and other cooks, washers and ironers, lady's maids, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, (a Protestant) in a small private family, to do general housework. Can be seen at Rev. J. Sanderson's, 48th-st., next door to the church between Lexington and 4th avs., until engaged, where she has lived 12 months.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress in a private boarding-house. Apply for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st. Good city reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, an engagement as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE on a farm; is capable of doing all kinds of farm work; wishes the convenience of a house by himself. Call at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WITH CITY REFerence, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; does up her work neatly; fond of children. Wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands baking, jellies and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen for two days, at No. 228 7th-av. Good city references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 216 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; will go to the country with a family; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, pastry; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st.; ring the middle bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children. Inquire at No. 380 7th-av., corner of 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 472 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman a situation; understands the business; soups, meats, pastry; good reference. Call at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman lately landed, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Apply for two days at No. 555 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse ironing; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a Protestant woman, as cook and laundress; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Apply at No. 110 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD AND EXPERIENCED cook, a situation; city or country; has the best of references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL, as first-class waitress and chambermaid, good references. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 23 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; good city references. Call at No. 126 East 29th-st.

DRESSMAKING.—THOSE WISHING THE services of a first-class dressmaker, by the day or week, may apply at No. 571 3d-av., near 40th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINNG a situation for a girl whom she can recommend, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to do light chamberwork; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 38 East 26th-st.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, without any incumbrance, would like the washing of two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. No. 103 East 4th-st. top floor, rear room.

COLORED DOMESTICS.—COLORED DOmestics from the South, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the Freedmen's Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, entrance Joralemon-st.

A LADY WHO IS A PLAIN AND RAPID writer, wishes to obtain copying to do at her own residence, or would act as amanuensis, at reasonable terms. Address Mrs. J. R., corner Court and Union-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A respectable private family, by a single man; is thoroughly acquainted with the business; can produce satisfactory city reference; has no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 1, 2 Times Office, or Daniel O'Leary, harness-shop, No. 436 [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of his business, the care and management of greenhouse, grapery, &c., the culture of fruit and vegetables, with plain and systematic gardening generally. Address N. F., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A BROTHER AND sister in the country together; brother as coachman, and sister is not particular what her work is; both can show good references; an American family preferred. Inquire at No. 34 Essex-st., between Hester and Grand. In the basement. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who is accustomed to driving in the city; has first-class city reference. Can be seen at Mr. Stilling's harness store, No. 1,166 Broadway, or a note addressed M. M., to the above number, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman, married, as farmer; thoroughly understand the business, and is a good judge of stock; good reference. Call or address, J. B. LAUDER, care of Mr. D. Jardine, architect, No. 1,261 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a good driver; is honest and sober; in the country preferred; has first class reference. Can be seen until engaged, or address C. D., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY FROM the old country, a situation as coachman and gardener. Address HANLON, Box No. 201 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of city references. Call or address No. 127 West 29th-st., or No. 40 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young man; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, hot and cold; also, fruit and vegetables. Address GARDENER, Box No. 196 Times Office. Can furnish the best of references.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as farmer or coachman; understands the care of horses; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at No. 244 West 16th st., back room first floor for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE business, the drug preferred, by a young man, who writes a good hand. Address H. E. S., No. 76 Chambers-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of references. Apply to G, at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man to take care of horses and cows, and a small garden; is willing to work and is well recommended. Address J. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS PRACTICAL gardener, a situation in a first-class place; has lived in no others; first-class reference given. Address, LOLO, Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of city reference. Call or address W. C., Jackson's grocery-store, under 5th-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; city references unexceptionable. Address THOMAS, Box 191 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as plain gardener; also understands farming; is obliging and willing; good reference. Address Q. M., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A first-class coachman and groom, in a private family; has got best of city reference. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 39 East 18th-st. T. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single young man; understands his profession thoroughly, good reference. Address J. M., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; IS married, without family; his wife would take charge of milk and butter; the best of references. Address H. B., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife; he is a first-rate farmer; has worked ten years on a farm in Scotland; his wife as general servant. Call at No. 318 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman with a private family; can give the best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway, in the harness-maker's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; can give the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of twenty-eight years, (book-keeper,) speaking French and English; is willing to go anywhere; city references. Address T. G., Box No. 718 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has good city reference, and knows his business thoroughly well. Address T. O., Box. No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man that understands the business, with the best city references. Address J. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Protestant young man, single; understands the care of greenhouse, grapery, &c.; the best of reference given. Address R. M., No. 300 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; must thoroughly understand his business, and have best references. To such a one a good place is offered. Apply at No. 53 Murray-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER, ON A small place near New-York; must be well recommended, willing to be useful, and capable of taking entire charge. Apply at No. 14 Wall-st., Room 31½, between 12 and 1.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID and waitress to go to the country; must have good city reference. Apply at No. 36 East 12th-st., before 1 o'clock this day. A tidy, first-class girl will find a good home.

WANTED—A CLERK, WELL ACQUAINTED with the city book business. One living with his parents or friends, preferred. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO OPERATES perfectly on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and who can cut and fit all children's clothes. Apply at No. 433 5th-av.

WANTED—FARMER AND THREE LABORERS for the season to go a few miles in the country; none but men used to living in the country need apply at No. 113 South-st., this day, at 10 o'clock, March 23.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT SERVANTS for a gentleman's family in Newport; a cook, a laundress and a chambermaid. Apply for two days at New-York Hotel, Parlor 162, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid may apply at No. 40 West 32d-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse, with good city references. Apply at No. 118 Waverley-place, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORKS AND FOUNDRY,

NOS. 135 TO 143 CENTRE, AND 324 TO 356 WEST 28TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

(Office No. 137 Centre-st.)

SMITH'S SEED STORE.

(Established upwards of 40 years,)

NO. 65 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK.

A carefully selected assortment of choice GARDEN, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS, of latest growth.

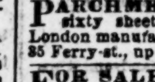
Orders by mail promptly filled. JOSEPH SMITH.

CRANBERRY AND FARMING LANDS.

SEE DR. ROSS, NO. 125 4TH-AV.

PRUSSIAN GENERAL EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRIES OF ALL NATIONS.—All articles for this exhibition should be delivered for shipment via Hamburg, on or before the 13th of April next. AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co., Agents Prussian Executive Committee, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED—with RUBBER PAINT, 1 to 1½ cents per foot, according to condition, and warranted, No. 596 Grand-st.; No. 5 Beekman-st.; No. 153 Bowery; No. 375 9th-av.; No. 508 6th-av.; No. 48 8th-av.; No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 13; No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.



MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, SLATE REFRIGERATORS, WASHTUBS, SINKS, and all kinds of Marble and Slate Work. T. B. STEWART, No. 274 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

PARCHMENT FOR SALE IN ROLLS OF sixty sheets; a superior article, of various sizes; London manufacture. FREDERICK WOODCOCK, No. 35 Ferry-st., up stairs, New-York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF SOLD THIS WEEK, A good express wagon and route. Address JOHN GLASS, No. 830 2d-av.

FURNITURE.

EXCELSIOR FURNITURE EXPRESS.—Furniture moved to and from the city and country. Furniture, mirrors and piano-fortes boxed and shipped with care; also, taken on storage and carefully attended to. Office No. 267 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

FURNITURE.—A RICH DOUBLE SUITE OF rosewood brocatel, with other articles of furniture, for sale. Apply at No. 253 West 31st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR A year, by a family of three adults; must be within an hour of city, and contain at least seven rooms. Address S. W. B., Box No. 2,715 Post-office, stating locality, terms, &c.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR first-class boarders; location between 8th and 24th sts., west of Broadway. Address Mrs. JAMES, Box No. 101 Times Office.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WANTED for boarders, in Brooklyn, on the Heights, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Address H. M. A., Box 102 Times Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE FOR A SMALL FAMILY, in a genteel location; rent from $700 to $1,000. Address C. S., Box No. 1,194 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

NOS. 222 AND 224 6TH-AV.,

Between 14th and 15th sts.,

five-story brick stores.

Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WIDE house in 11th-st., near University-place at a bargain.

ALSO,

a first-class extra wide house in 10th-st., near 5th-av., for $28,000.

ALSO,

a full-sized four-story house in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for $26,000.

ALSO,

a first-class brown-stone house in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for $35,000.

ALSO,

one in the same location, $50,000.

ALSO,

one in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $50,000.

ALSO,

a first-class extra wide house in 23d-st., with stable privilege, $42,500.

ALSO,

a first-class English basement; house 25x70 feet; with lot through to 24th-st., without restrictions, near 6th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,

A very desirable residence on the banks of the East River, opposite 65th-st., New-York, about one and a quarter miles from Hunter's Point, 34th-st. and Hurlgate ferries (being central.)

The property consists of three or five acres of land, well stocked with a large variety of the choicest fruit, roses shrubbery and shade trees.

The dwelling is commodious, with modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower bath, &c.; large barn, outhouses and excellent well of water.

ALSO, FOR SALE—In the village of Ravenswood, on the East River, several beautiful cottages and other houses, varying in size and containing from eight to fourteen rooms. Their situation for attraction and convenience to the city of New-York cannot be surpassed in its vicinity.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 4 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat, 40 minutes from city. 1,500 feet from depot. 180 feet above tide water; splendid views for forty miles; handsome house, with gas, bath and all city conveniences, out buildings large and complete, grounds tastefully arranged, with an abundance of shade-trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs, and fruit of all kinds; neighborhood unexceptionable, and in the vicinity of first-class schools, churches, &c., combining all the requisites for a first-class Summer and Winter residence. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, at North Belleville, New-Jersey, and ten miles from the city. The house is large and new, in the Italian villa style, with a tower. There are ten acres of land, with a beautifully sloping lawn; 40 acres more can be had; good boating, bathing and fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. Price $17,000; rent $1,000. LIVINGSTON, VAN ZANDT & CO., No. 71 Pine-st.

A CHEAP FARM OF 150 ACRES AT Waverly, L. I., pleasantly situated on the railroad; large and commodious house, new barn with slate roof, and other outbulidings; large quantity of fruit, apples, peaches, quinces, grapes, Lawton blackberries, &c. Two and a half miles from the city, and five minutes' walk from depot. The whole or part will be sold to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to H. D. KING, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., or R. H. FARMER, Waverly Station, Hollsville Post-office, Long Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN 19th-st., near 8th-av. Good neighborhood; house 25x45, in perfect order, good water and gas fixtures, bathroom, &c.; furniture nearly new, all bought within one year; the whole house well furnished in every room. It is offered at a bargain for any one who wants a house already to move into at once. Apply to WEBSTER WOODMAN, No. 121 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, or exchange for dry goods, hosiery, or staple fancy goods, $4,000 or $5,000 mortgage, a splendid house in good order; outbuildings complete; a good orchard, apples, pears, plums, fine grapes, cherries, currants, raspberries, &c.; fine garden, good water; 24 acres in good order; 3½ miles from Hackensack, on the Paramus road; price about $10,000. Apply to ALEX. HARDY, No. 317 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—ON 111TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th-avs., near the Central Park, several neat, well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, and fine yards and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town; price $2,500; also, on 90th-st., near Avenue A, a brick house, two-story, basement and sub-cellar; price $4,000; three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. The house is large and elegant, containing all the modern improvements; grounds consisting of seven acres, highly improved, and unsurpassed for beauty by anything on the river; garden, grapery, orchard, shade and ornamental trees; stable, coach-house, coachman's dwelling, &c. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., 43 Broadway.

$13,000.—A GOOD FARM OF 140 ACRES, divided into meadow, arable and woodland, 2½ miles from Sing Sing depot, for sale; large barns, granaries, and outbuildings; 1,000 fruit trees, two-thirds of them in bearing; good house and well; water running to house and barn; will keep 30 head of cattle. Inquire at Sing Sing Post-office, for B. A. WASHBURN.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A large house, containing 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, furnace, &c., all in good order; situate on Broad-street hill, within five minutes' walk from depot; large garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Inquire of A. D. MULFORD, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE.—AT ASTORIA, A GOOD HOUSE, 12 rooms, large barn and stable on a 1½ acre lot. Fine lawn, shade and fruit trees, five minutes' walk from ferry and steamboat landing. If not sold soon will be let either furnished or unfurnished. Also a good house and 14 acres of land about one mile from the village. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, Astoria.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 131 and 151 West 36th-st., near Broadway; all modern improvements; size, 20x50; lots half the block; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply at No. 35 West 35th-st., or to JAMES HURRY, No. 84 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, in good repair, with all modern improvements, in Jersey City, convenient to the ferry. Also, a two-story and attic brick house, Orange-st., Brooklyn, near railroad to Fulton Ferry. Inquire, for two days, at No. 68 Cortlandt-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, ON HUDSON RIVER, of 24 acres of fine land, with new house and barn, fruit, &c., price, $12,500; one of 60 acres; one of 121 acres. Also, choice places at Bloomfield; one of 22 acres, fine house, at Milborn, and 100 places for sale. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

AT ELIZABETH — FINE RESIDENCE, 13 rooms, neat outbuildings, 8 acres choice land, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance; $10,000. Also, first-class residence, 15 rooms, modern improvements, outbuildings complete, fruit, shade, &c., at Irvington, N. J.; $8,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house on the corner of Division and Market sts., New-York City, known as No. 61 Division-st., and No. 1 Market-st.; is one of the best business corner stores in this city. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house for sale, with or without furniture, No. 82 Lexington-av.; painted and frescoed and in complete order, and neatly furnished and fitted up by the owner for his own use. For permit apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY No. 116 Varick-st., near Broome, with a first-class two-story and attic high-stoop brick house; tea-room extension, all modern improvements; lease thirty years to run, and improvements paid for. Inquire of GEO. W. WELSH.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Nice three-story, under-cellar and basement; water, gas, heater, range, bath-room; centrally located; near City Hall. Price $5,000. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

MUST BE SOLD—A FINE THREE-STORY and basement high-stoop house, ready for occupying May 1; in splendid order; location excellent; price $11,000. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF GROUND 84x200; THE southwest corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., 84x100, with a view of 5th-av Hotel and Madison-square. Additional lots can be had in the rear if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, nine rooms, two acres, carriage-house, stable, summer-house and abundance of fruit; fine view; ten minutes from depot. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 180 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th-avs., new four-story, high-stoop brown-stone front house; house 20x50, lot 100; first-class, with all improvements; built by the day in the best manner. Apply to J. E. STYLES, on premises.

$3,500.—FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE NO. 187 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn; lot 25x125 feet; stable on rear of lot. Apply to T. CROCKER, No. 139 Centre-st., New-York, at Iron-works.

$55,000.—A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE residence, 26x60, extra lot and modern stable finely located, near Fifth-av. Hotel. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$9,000.—FOR SALE—A NEW BROWN-STONE house, three-story and attic, basement and cellar; in a first-class neighborhood, No. 115 48th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND LANDS, BY THE acre or lot, at Far Rockaway, Queens County, (L. I.), State of New-York, fronting on the bay and ocean. Address SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, on the farm.

A FINE FARM, NEAR RED BANK, FOR SALE—50 acres under good cultivation, with good house and outbuildings, finely fruited and watered. Very healthy location. Price $8,000. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LEASE OF lot for sale on north side of 42d-st., near 5th-av., either with or without the elegant furniture; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

7,000 ACRES—SPLENDID CHANCE TO FORM A LAND COMPANY.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—EXTRA INVESTMENT!

7,000 acres of valuable prairie timber and farming land, within 25 miles of Chicago, on the line of five railroads, near schools, churches, stations, &c. The land was purchased by the present owner for investment, who is now going to Europe. Maps and particulars sent on application. GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 123½ South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR sale or exchange, combining the advantages of city and country, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, in a beautiful neighborhood, directly opposite the city of Newark, five hundred feet above the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge, and only eight minutes' walk from the depots of either railroad; half an hour from New-York, forty trains daily, yearly commutation $60; the house is about forty feet square, three story and basement; contains eighteen rooms; has hot and cold water and heater; the land consists about seventeen city lots laid in garden, with choice fruit and shade trees; new stable and carriage house, ice house, &c.; all in complete order; price $16,000; part may remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

HOUSE AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET for the Summer, furnished, in one of the most beautiful and convenient locations in the village, with the whole or part of about 20 lots of very valuable land. The house was built for the occupation of the owner, with plumbing work, gas fixtures, and warming arrangement by means of hot water. There is a stable and ice-house on the premises. It commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and some of its finest scenery, and combines all the conveniences of a city, with the comforts of a country residence. For further particulars apply to JOSIAH RICH, No. 78 Wall-st.

$6,200 WILL BUY A VALUABLE country residence, situated in the eastern part of the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, having on it a commodious dwelling, substantial stone carriage-house, plenty of choice fruit, beautiful flower garden laid out with taste, inclosed with an ornamental fence. It commands a fine view of the East River, and is located about a mile from Harlem Bridge; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to GEO. C. GLACIUS, East Morrisania, or for information to JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., corner of Centre and Reade sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE HOUSE AND nineteen acres of land, at Fairfield, Conn.; house is frame, built by days' work, 12 rooms, cellar under the whole house; laundry, &c.; marble mantels; house painted and decorated throughout in the best manner; hot and cold water throughout; bath tub, water-closet, gas-fixtures, &c.; on the place is an abundance of fruit; grounds well shaded; large stable, chicken-house, gardener's cottage, gas-house, &c.; also, large fish-pond, stocked with fish; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, in the heart of the town, a property embracing a large square of 12 acres of land, bounded by the Westchester Turnpike, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, &c., consisting of a large mansion, 44x38 feet; a smaller house 34x28 feet, a large building used for educational purposes, out-buildings, &c. This is a very desirable property, and will be sold at a low price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE piece of property, in East Orange, two miles from Newark, N. J., on the M. and E. Railroad, and within two minutes' walk of the depot; sixteen lots, fronting on Main and Grove sts., 25x150 each, with a large and commodious house, ten rooms, barn, wells, and a great variety of fruit; horse-cars to Newark every half hour. Apply to S. M. PECK, on the premises, or through box No. 1,641 New-York Post-office.

45 ACRES OF LIGHT LOAMY LAND, especially adapted for small fruits, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, eight miles from Englewood, and exactly one mile from Tappan Station. On it is a never-failing stream and a nearly exhaustless supply of rich muck. Four trains a day to or from New-York or Piermont. Lowest cash price, $4,500. Apply to H. G. TORREY, U. S. Assay Office, corner of Pine and Nassau.

TWENTY-TWO MILES FROM NEW-York, beautifully situated on the west shore of the Hudson River, a good sized house and three acres of land; this property overlooks the river, and commands one of the finest views on the Hudson, and is only two miles from Tappan Station; four trains a day to or from New-York. Apply to H. G. TORREY, United States Assay Office, corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-ONE MILES IN Westchester County, N. Y.; 106 acres under a high state of cultivation, plenty of fruit; an old homestead, pleasantly situated, adjoining a beautiful lake; plenty fishing. Apply to FARMER, No. 68 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The property on Plymouth, Washington, Adams, and Water sts., Brooklyn, for sale, together or in parcels, to close an estate. It is near the Catharine Ferry, and very convenient to the river. Apply to BENJ. G. HITCHINGS, No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE FOR OIL STOCKS—A neat and attractive country place on the shore of Staten Island, above Tottenville, and adjoining the railroad; four acres in fine cultivation, a neat cottage, a house for gardener, barn, stables, hennery, fish-pond, bathing houses, fruit in great variety, &c. Address Box No. 2,174, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM OF FIFTY-eight acres, in New Jersey, one hour's ride from this city; commutation fare only 10 cents. The buildings are quite ordinary, but the land is rich and mellow, and lies as pretty as any in the world. Price $100 per acre. Apply to D. M. ELMORE, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 33, fourth floor.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY, an elegant and modern brick house, containing 15 rooms, with about two acres of ground, tastefully laid out and pleasantly located, near the depot; will be sold very low; price $13,500. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or ED. P. BEACH, No. 279 Broadway.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Located at Great Barrington, Mass., within five minutes of railroad, churches, &c., consisting of 102 acres of choice land, all under cultivation except 4 acres in wood; good substantial house, with 18 rooms, abundance of fruit, &c. Price, $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, AT BOILING Spring, New-Jersey, on the Erie Railroad, eight miles from Jersey City, with a good stone house, containing twelve rooms, and six acres of ground, well laid out, plenty of fruit of the choicest kinds.

For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences, in the most desirable locations on Murray Hill.

For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, LLEWELLYN PARK—The residence of the late Richmond W. Jaffray, only one hour from the city; a handsome and well-built house, with every convenience; 13 acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn; flower and kitchen garden; abundance of fruit; fine stable and out-buildings. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KEYPORT, N. J., a desirable place of about 5 acres, handsomely located, fronting on the water, and good view of Raritan Bay. The house has twelve rooms, and is very convenient for Summer boarders; a barn and other outbuildings, and a good garden on the premises. Rent $350. D. WARNER, No. 746 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT THREE-story and basement brick house, pleasantly located in Hamilton-st., between Gates and Green avs.; neighborhood good; twenty-five minutes to Fulton Ferry; must be sold; terms easy. Apply at No. 304 Washington-av., Brooklyn, or to WM. L. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 73 acres of choice land, plenty of wood and water; large orchard of grafted fruit; good 1½ story house with a wing; barn and stables in good order, near the Harlem Railroad depot, will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ONE and a half miles from Huntington, quarter of a mile from Cold Spring Station, Long Island Railroad, consisting of 26 acres, 16 tillable, rest woodland and young orchard; dwelling, barn and workshop in good order. Apply to JAMES GILMORE, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLing house, with a brown-stone basement, No. 89 Henry-st., eligibly situated, and contains all the modern improvements; will be sold low, being sold to close an estate. For particulars, apply to S. HONDLOW, Mechanics' Bank Building, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OIL STOCKS that will bear examination, a place at Kingsbridge, 1½ acres; gardener's cottage, carriage-house, &c.; healthy location; good neighborhood. Six miles from Central Park, one mile from depot; must be sold. Address H., Box No. 5,437 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, IN THE VILlage, a house and ¾ of an acre of ground; two-story and attic house, 42x36 feet and wing; plenty of fruit; excellent water, &c. Price, $7,560. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A GENteel country residence, with about six acres of good land, well fruited and pleasantly situated, two minutes' walk from depot, at Jamaica, L. I. View of premises and full particulars of J. A. S. SIMONSON, Executor, No. 196 Fulton-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE town of Rye, ten minutes' walk from depot, large new house with modern improvements, fifteen acres of land, variety of fruit, location healthy, with fine water and landscape views. Apply to WM. C. OSBORN, No. 180 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, with all modern improvements; price $6,500. Inquire on the premises, No. 330 East 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

YONKERS—FINE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR sale; also, places at all prices; several furnished houses to let, in good locations, with views of the Hudson. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 34 WEST 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brick, high-stoop, 25x55x103.3. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE country places, one at Norfolk, with six acres of land and new house and outhouses; price $6,000, cheap. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 398½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, SEVERAL MODern built houses at low rates. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, Room No. 1, from 12 to 3 P. M.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

A farm of 20 acres, on south side, ½ mile from Annadale Station, Staten Island Railroad. Commands a fine view of the bay and surrounding country. Farm-house, necessary out-buildings, fruit trees, &c. Will be sold low to close an estate.

ALSO,

in immediate vicinity, a cottage containing eight rooms, with ½ acre land, abundance of fruit. Apply to WM. A. COLE, Nos. 417 and 419 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE POST road, one mile south of Sing Sing, and half a mile from Scarborough Station. The house is brick, 40x38, with sixteen rooms; heaters, range, hot and cold water in kitchen, and a fine wide piazza in front, with commodious outbuildings. The grounds about 7 acres, are tastefully divided into flower and vegetable gardens, with plenty of fruit. The orchard contains about 100 apple trees of many choice varieties. There is a stream running across the place, terminated by a pretty pond, furnishing ice for a large brick ice-house, now filled. The surrounding scenery is attractive, there are no musquitos, and the situation is eminently healthy. Price $14,000. If not sold by the 15th April it will be rented from that date to the 1st October, fully and handsomely furnished, to a private family, for $1,200. Inquire, from 11 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., of Mr. EDSALL, No. 119 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AN ELEGANT VILLA WILL BE SOLD or leased, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; it has a fine water front on the Sound, affording facilities for yachting, &c., and is delightfully situated within sight of the Central Park; the property consists of a splendid new mansion, 65 feet front, surrounded with lawns, gardens, &c., and all the appointments pertaining to a first-class city residence, and also those essential to a choice country seat; the improvements alone could not now be made for $100,000; the location is salubrious and the view unsurpassed. For particulars apply to ERASTUS LYMAN, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs, or A. B. DARLING or H. Q. MACK, Fifth Ave. Hotel.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Yonkers; on high ground, with splendid views of the Palisades, Hudson River, New-York, Jersey City and Staten Island. There are about 4 acres of land, tastefully and artistically laid out in lawn, garden, &c., with a large supply of the choicest fruits under glass and in garden; about 200 fruit and shade trees. The house is built in the best manner, with hollow walls; 18 rooms; hot and cold water throughout; gas throughout, and all the modern improvements; large stable; ice-house filled; rooms for gardener, &c.; large grapery, 60x25 feet, with choice and rare fruit in bearing. Will be sold with or without furniture. This is an opportunity seldom offered to purchase a first-class residence, in one of the most fashionable villages in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on the Sound shore at Orienta, 2½ miles from the depot at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. The property consists of about 35 acres of land finely improved and well fruited, the whole being inclosed with a substantial sea wall. The dwelling is a large brick mansion, about 48x58, with all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The barns, stables, carriage-house, &c., are all nearly new, large and convenient, and the advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, are unrivaled. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISland, containing 218 acres, 36 miles from New-York, by Long Island Railroad, at South Dix Hills; easy access to Railroad; 70 acres peach trees in bearing, 20 acres apple orchard, 50 acres woodland; the balance of the land in a high state of cultivation; a peach nursery containing 20,000 trees; good house and out buildings, barns and sheds; a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at COMBES & NIX, No. 339 West-st., Washington market. Also, a small farm of 12½ acres, two miles from Long Island Railroad, with a good house. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, with about two acres of prime garden land; only fifty minutes from James-slip and twenty-five minutes from 44th-st. ferries, and five minutes' walk from the railroad depot at Flushing, Long Island. The house is two stories, 36x32, with wing 16x32, replete with beauty and convenience; gas, bath, hot and cold water, eleven-feet ceiling, elegant marble mantels, &c. The grounds abound in shade and fruit trees, grape arbor, flowering shrubs, vines, berries, currants, &c.; barn, wagon-house, and henery. A very desirable location, and will be sold at a bargain. PARSONS & WARD, 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A LARGE, UNFINished building; can be finished as a dwelling, or used for manufacturing purposes; is well built, basement finished and good well of water; building two stories, attic and basement; 42x32 feet; situated at Fleetwood, on the line of Harlem Railroad, half a mile from Hunt's Bridge Station, and same distance from Mount Vernon Station, on New-Haven Railroad. Apply to RICHARD ATKINSON, No. 51 West-st., New-York, or corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st., Mount Vernon. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT New-Rochelle, about one mile from the depot, on the White Plains Road, containing about 45 acres of land, which will be sold in one or two parcels to close an estate. It is a pleasant location, with a good house, and is well supplied with out-buildings. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to MRS. GEORGE HALL, Jr., on the premises, or to G. O. HALL, No. 94 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, STABLE AND ONE ACRE of land, on Mansion-square, Poughkeepsie, with furniture if desired. The house is built of brick; size, 34x44; extension, 20x30; has gas, bath, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted throughout; the grounds are stocked with the choicest fruit, and in full bearing. Apply to E. P. DICKIE, No. 154 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Viz.: Two new, first-class, brown-stone, on and adjoining the southeast corner of Oxford-st. and Hanson-place; houses and location unsurpassed. Immediate possession. Call on PETER DONLON, (owner,) on the premises, or E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESant-square, brick house three stories and basement; lot 19x50; house 19x40, with heater, gas and water throughout, in complete order. Price $8,500; a portion may remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of E. S. HALSTED or J. P. KNAPP, No. 52 Murray-st., from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A pleasant country residence, with seven and a half (7½) acres of land and good barn; one of the most eligible sites on the mountain side; a fine garden and various kinds of fruit. The house is in good repair and newly painted throughout. Price $13,500. For further particulars inquire of R. LANGDON, Jr., No. 3 College-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERry, a large well built store, 75x100 feet, now used for pork packing and storage; price $50,000; rented for nine per cent on price; a stock or dairy farm within fifty miles of New-York would be taken in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT IN WILLIAMSBURGH—Fifteen three-story high-stoop brick houses, 20x36, lots 20x80, with water and gas, and near the Grand-st. Ferry; price $4,000; cash $1,500; balance in five years at six per cent.; rent $400; also, 500 vacant lots. Apply to C. FOWLER, Agent, corner of 3d and North 9th sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, ¾ OF a mile from Sing Sing depot; house contains 16 rooms, in good order, and very convenient, with 5 acres of land under good cultivation, well fruited, good carriage-house, river view, &c. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—THE homestead of the late Judge Ogden, a delightful residence, on sixteen city lots, rapidly improving in value; $15,000. Apply to AARON OGDEN, administrator, No. 77 Trinity Building, New-York, or to J. M. MEEKER, No. 218 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, 1¼ south of Yonkers, on the post-road; 5 acres, with large house and carriage-house; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A cottage containing ten rooms, with out-buildings, with five, ten, or more acres of land. For particulars, inquire of BESSON, CAMERDON & CO., No. 179 West-st., or N. W. TROUTMAN, Long Branch Depot.

FOR SALE—NO. 66 CHARLES-ST—TWO-STORY and attic brick house, with three-story extension; gas, water, bath-room; in good order; lot 25x100; price $9,250. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front house on 5th-av., above 14th-st., 34x90 feet; lot 34x129; finished in the best style. Possession 1st May next. Price $90,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 73 2d-place, Brooklyn, 17 minutes by Court-st. Railroad from Fulton ferry; modern improvements; lot 21½ by 133 feet; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, three stories; basement cellar; 24.6 in front, and a large building for piano manufactory or other purposes, with horse-power, stables, &c. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 185 West 29th-st.; neighborhood first-rate; price $18,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J. For particulars apply to J. B. HERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st., New-York, or L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone, front house, No. 21 West 36th-st.; a first-class house in every respect. Inquire on premises. D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, with all the modern improvements, No. 12 Carroll-park, Brooklyn. Inquire at the premises, or of S. F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WATER-FRONT ON North River, containing nearly two blocks, with a frontage of 520 feet on the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAHWAY, N. J., FOR $7,000, A two-story brick house, 28x70, 14 rooms, and two story frame barn; lot 150 front. For particulars apply to No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY FARM OF 180 acres for sale, three miles from Rahway, N. J. Good buildings, land well improved. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, N. J.—A first-class country place, with from three to forty acres. Cars from the door every hour. Address HERMON, Box No. 1,657 Post-office.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET IN THE BUILDINGS NOS. 62, 64 AND 66 BROADWAY, unsurpassed in the city for light or ventilation.

These buildings are now undergoing extensive improvements and alterations, and will be ready for occupation on 1st May next.

These buildings are opposite the Board of Brokers, on New-st.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1, A COTTAGE WITH about four acres of land, good garden and fruit, to a family that would board a young lady teacher and three or four misses, pupils, attending a select school on the premises; or would be let, with school building and fixtures included, with avails of school, to one who would keep a first-class girls' school, and give lessons in music on piano to five or six pupils. An excellent opportunity for one with a moderate income, who has daughters to educate. The location is pleasant and healthy, situated one mile from Towner's Station, Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from New-York. Rent for the whole premises, $250. For further particulars, address J. O. TOWNER, Towner's, Putnam County, N. Y.

FULL FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Great Neck, L. I., one and a quarter hours from the city by steamer Arrowsmith from Peck-slip, ten rooms, ice-house filled, garden, stables, &c., unsurpassed view, fine bathing. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or to the owner on the premises. E. L. TREDWELL.

TO LEASE—FROM ONE TO EIGHTY ACRES OF valuable oil lands, on Cherry Run, Penn., lying in a direct line between the Sherman and Noble wells, on Oil Creek, and the 300-barrel well on Pit-Hole Creek. Developments are being carried on vigorously and successfully, both above and below these lands, well known as good oil territory. Applications to be made to the NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY, Box No. 5,368 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES TO RENT OR SELL IN BROOKlyn.—5 genteel new brick houses south side Pacific st., between Washington and Grand-avs.; rent $450; agent will be at houses from 12 to 1; 6 3 story and basement brick houses on Canton-st., corner Park-av., fronting on City Park; rent $600; 1 frame cottage house, No. 180 Sands-st., near Fulton Ferry; rent $600. Apply at office No 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, at about 12, to Mr. HALL.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, with steam power, that extensive four-story brick building, with the outbuildings and premises, situated on the north side of Dean-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., suitable for a foundry or other manufacturing purposes, with a 25 to 30-horse power engine, hoisting windlass, and all the appliances required to carry on an extensive manufacturing business. Possession can be had soon. For particulars apply to S. HONDLOW, Mechanics' Bank Building, Montague-st., near Court.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH TO LET—The residence of the undersigned, corner of Montgomery and Clinton sts., Newburgh, containing 17 rooms, handsomely furnished. The house is nearly new and is supplied with every desirable convenience. The garden contains a variety of fruit and flowers. View of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Possession immediately. W. E. WARREN, 45 South-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A two-story and attic frame house, barn, &c.; ice-house filled, with garden and three or five acres of land adjoining. About five minutes walk from Flushing, and 15 from Long Island railroad depots. Trains hourly. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A LARGE HOUSE with garden, stable, &c., fronting on the Boston turnpike road near Rye Depot, Westchester County House, containing 16 rooms; is handsomely situated and finely shaded; the garden is well stocked with choice fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class 25 feet front, four-story, high stoop, (brown-stone, modern built house, handsomely and thoroughly furnished. Furniture entirely new, costing $12,000, having been in use but a few months, on one of the avenues up town. Possession first week in April. Security and reference. Address W., Box No. 180 Times Office.

TO LET—AT RUMSON NECK, NEAR RED Bank, N. J., two commodious dwellings, 250 yards apart, with gardens and stabling; convenient to boating and bathing; fine river and ocean scenery; daily railroad and steamboat communication with New-York City. Price $200 each. Address A. HANCE & SON, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—

5 large light and airy floors.

3 100x25.

2 50x25.

Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 187 Fulton-st., or to James N. Wells, No. 167 9th-av.; references will be required.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR MADIson-av to a small family only, who would be willing to board the owner and wife. To desirable parties liberal arrangements will be made. Best of references given and required. Address T. E. H., Station G., No. 1,259 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR Fort Hamilton, fronting on New-York Bay. There are four acres of ground, with fruit trees, ice-house, (filled,) barns, good bathing, &c. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN the new white marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, ready for immediate occupation.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT TARRYtown, for six months, with carriage-house and stable. Nice house and generally good neighborhood, near the depot. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A DOUBLE two-story and attic house convenient to the depot; will let for one year. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FARM TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 61 acres of good land. House, barn and carriage-house, fine orchard of grafted fruit, three miles from Tarrytown depot. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR STORAGE OR LIGHT MANUfacturing purposes, the third floors over the stores on west side of 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. For particulars apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—ONE room, 75x25; well lighted; steam hoistway; possession immediately. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

NO. 49 BROADWAY TO LET—THE SECOND floor, 25x200 feet; also, six floors above, about 25x90 feet each, three on Broadway and three on Trinity-place; rent $3,500. Apply to A. LIVINGSTON, 34 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND THIRD STORIES IN houses, Nos. 509 and 513 West 22d-st. to small families. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 509 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A STORE, ON WHITEHALL ST., CORner of Bridge, also a basement and upper story; would be altered into offices if desired. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM MAY 1, A furnished house in 2d-av., near 8th-st., first-class neighborhood and modern house, to a genteel family only. D. WARNER, No. 74, Broadway.

TO RENT—THE DOUBLE HOUSE, NO. 14 WAVerley-place, near Broadway; suitable for millinery, dressmakers, boarding, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON 5TH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS double house on a corner on 5th-av.; superbly furnished; $1,000 a month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE OFFICES ON second floor of the Bible House, entrance on 3d-av. One office on third floor, 4th-av. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO A DESIRABLE tenant, a fine mansion on Staten Island, overlooking the lower bay, with bath-house, lodge, stables, &c. For particulars, address Box No. 1,676 General Post-office.

TO LET AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A LARGE furnished house, coach-house, stables, &c.; extensive grounds and fine fruit. Apply to HENRY SHAW, or JAMES SERGEANT, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—THE UNION STORES AND PIER AT the foot of Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, from the first of May next. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 416 Columbia-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET—ONE FLOOR, 40X60 FEET; LIGHT all around, with or without steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 63 Cannon-st.

LOFTS TO LET IN MURRAY-ST—THREE elegant lofts, 25x80. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET — A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, up town, near Central Park, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. Inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT THREE-story and attic house No. 103 4th-av. Can be seen daily from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 38 EAST 13th-st., to let from 1st May next. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the Times office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two infant children and nurse, from July 1, within an hour's ride from the city; good rooms and board required. Address, with particulars, S. Box 3,650 Post-office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND WANTED for the summer months for a gentleman and his wife and child and nurse; a locality near the ferry, and where few or no other boarders are taken preferred. Address Box No. 2,179 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse, on the Hudson, within fifty miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT.

1865

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. I. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED, TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other Skirt.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY WEARING the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGE, RAILROAD-CARS, CHURCH-PEWS, ARM-CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE-DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED when in use, to OCCUPY a small place as easily and conveniently as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.

A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. FOR CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.

THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNQUESTIONABLY the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA DE CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

THE NEWEST AND BEST PATENT CRINOLINE YET INVENTED.

THE BON TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT.

This invention entirely dispenses with the old and disagreeable manner of fastening by Gum, Glue and Rivets, and consists of a new and useful manner of securing the tapes and wires together, by means of a cord passing under and through the tape, and through and round the covering of the wire, thereby forming a knot, rendering it the most perfect fastening yet discovered. The wire used is made from the best refined watch-spring steel, and by the peculiar manner of rolling produces the necessary flexibility, without sacrificing any of the strength which it is well known a single bar has over a plurality of bars covering the same surface; and the covering of the wire used in this Skirt is a fine double-thread cotton yarn, the tape a 2-inch extra heavy solid edge, the pads or covering of the ends of the bustle springs are of the finest enameled kid; and with our new application for lacing the fronts, rendering the bustle springs when worn the same as a whole or continued spring, thereby keeping the front of the skirt fitting closely and neatly to the form. We claim that for superiority of materials it is not excelled, and for beauty of shape and durability it has no equal. After a careful and thorough examination, the Bon Ton Patent Flexible Spring Skirts are now being adopted and sold by many of the leading houses throughout the country, and among others that of A. T. STEWART & CO., New-York; CHANDLER & CO., Boston; FIELD, PALMER & LIETER, Chicago. For sale at wholesale by

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Chambers-st., New-York.

NEW INVENTION.—THE BON-TON FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT, for elegance, durability and economy, surpasses any other Hoop Skirt in the market. Ladies will find them stronger, lighter and more comfortable than any other now in use. For sale by A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GRAND OPENING—SPRING FASHIONS.—Mme. DEMOREST would respectfully announce her second grand Spring opening, on THURSDAY, March 23, at Nos. 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Elegantly trimmed patterns of all the latest and most recherche styles for ladies' and children's dress. April number of *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly*, and *Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions*, now ready.

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—So easy of application, and convenient to raise the dress and let it down at will; no walking dress is now complete without one. Price 75 cents. No. 473 Broadway. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

FLUTING MACHINES—WITH ALL THE latest improvements, and made in the most perfect manner, adapted to the best kind of work. Sold at MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, No. 473 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., corner of Chrystie, will open their new styles of Spring and Summer Mourning Bonnets on

THURSDAY, March 23.

Also,

PATTERN BONNETS FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

L. BINNS WILL OPEN SPRING MILLINERY, THIS DAY, 23d, at his immense millinery establishment, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

Jockey Hats of every description. Also flowers, ribbons, silks and straw goods, wholesale and retail.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

A. MYERS opens Mourning Millinery to the city and trade, Thursday, March 23.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 623 Broadway.

MRS. RINGGOLD, NO. 286 6TH-AV., will reopen her millinery on THURSDAY, March 23, with a rich assortment of New-York and Paris millinery.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF SPRING and Summer millinery and straw goods will be opened at SIMMONS', 637 Broadway, on Thursday, March 23.

MRS. AYRES AND MISS SHUGG, NO. 315 6th-av., will open their show-room on THURSDAY, March 23, with a handsome assortment of ladies' and children's hats.

E. MATHERS & CO. WILL HAVE THEIR opening of Paris millinery and Spring goods on THURSDAY, March 23, at No. 891 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON will open Paris Spring and Summer Millinery of the latest modes on THURSDAY next, March 23, at No. 33 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY FRANCHISES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL:

On THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1865:

The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Barclay-street to Hoboken, New-Jersey.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Tenth-street, East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No 23, Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, MARKET CELLARS, AND OTHER PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, houses, market cellars, and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the first day of May, 1865.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 6, 1865.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF HORSE-equipments, New-York State regulation, in good order. May be seen at BRADLEY'S livery stable, East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PAIR OF MATCHED horses, six years old this Spring, stylish drivers, sound, kind and gentle, single or double. Inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND SAFES, about 40x38x17. Address Box No. 884 Post-office, stating price, size, and name of maker.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

WILL SELL,

At the EMPIRE STORES, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn,

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865,

At 12 o'clock, noon,

BY ORDER OF SIMEON DRAPER,

New-York Cotton Agent,

371 BALES COTTON,

a portion slightly damaged by water.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled, and may be seen, by sample, at our office, No. 36 Pine-st., and in the bale at the Empire Stores, Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

AUCTION SALE OF THE U. S. STEAMER MOBILE, &c.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1865.

By order of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, commanding this station, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, in this yard, on THURSDAY, March 30, 1865, at 12 M., the following, viz.:

The United States steamer *Mobile*, with her machinery, engines, &c., as she now lies.

Six (6) iron canoes, with iron tops.

Seven (7) large frigate galleys, (most iron.)

One hundred and fifty (150) white oak ship knees, &c.

Twenty-nine (29) boats, (damaged,) wood and iron.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED HARLEM PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

125TH-ST.—First-class frame house, with two lots, on north side, between 1st and 2d avs.

123D AND 124TH STS.—Three frame houses and lots on 123d and 124th sts., west of and near 3d-av.

117TH-ST.—Five lots, north side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

Maps at auctioneers, office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

VELVET, TAPESTRY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, RICH CHINA, CUT-GLASS, SILVER WARE, &c.

THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., elegant parlor furniture of every description, elegant paintings, bureaus, vases, suites of furniture in reps, clocks, sofas, lounges, two elegant sofa bedsteads, bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, gilt mirrors, marble washstands, tables, lounges, spring-seat chairs, curtains and shades, silver ware, French china, cut glass, table cloths, &c. No postponement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND YORK AND ADAMS STS., BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of Linus Scudder and Amos Woodruff, administrators of John Scudder, deceased:

EAST BROADWAY.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story brick store and dwelling-house No. 192 East Broadway, northeast corner of Jefferson-st. Lease has 21 years to run from May, 1858, with renewals. Ground rent $275. House 26.1½ by 40 feet, and extension of 30 feet; lot 26.1½ by 70 feet.

EAST BROADWAY.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story brick house No. 195 East Broadway, between Jefferson and Clinton sts. House 24 by 45 feet. Lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, with renewal. Ground rent $200. Lot 24 by 87 feet 6 inches.

BROOKLYN.

YORK AND ADAMS STS.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story, attic and basement frame house, northwest corner of York and Adams sts., known as No. 47 York-st. Lot is 19.4 by 75 feet. Lease has 17 years to run from May 1, 1858. Ground rent $90.

Possession of all the above on May 1, 1865.

Maps and further particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The three four-story brick English basement houses and lots Nos. 169, 171 and 173 West 37th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th-avs.; houses each 16 feet 8 inches by 56 feet; have all the modern improvements; lots each 16 feet 8 inches by half the block.

HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—The desirable three-story brick high-stoop house and lot No. 68 Hoyt-st., between Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn; house 20 by 45 feet; has gas and gas fixtures, water to second story; is in perfect order, having been recently painted and papered throughout; lot 20 by 75 feet.

Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, THURSDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 8 East 32d-st., near 5th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, medallion, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains; carved rosewood suite, in green and gold brocatel; rosewood etagere; rosewood 7-octave piano, by one of the best city makers; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany sofas, lounges and chairs, mahogany secretary, bookcase, centre and side tables, oil-cloths, &c. &c.

G. G. LAKE, Executor, for J. A. UBSDELL, deceased.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 23, at 11 o'clock, within the store.

3,000 packages Malaga raisins.
136 cases prime new figs.
400 drums new figs slightly damaged.
100 bags walnuts.
200 barrels prime currants.
5 cases Leghorn citron.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 1, East River,

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.

2,975 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain oranges.
1,095 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *Giulia*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRANKLIN-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FRANKLIN-ST.—The lot of land on the southerly side of Franklin-st., 85 feet westerly from Church, known as No. 101, being 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

SNEDEKER & HENDRICKSON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL country residence, and about six acres of land, well fruited and pleasantly situated, two minutes' walk from depot at Jamaica, L. I., will take place at 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, March 28, at the hotel of James S. Remsen, Jamaica. Photographic view of premises and full particulars at store of SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT HOUSE ON 42D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

42D-ST.—The first-class stone front house and lot on the southerly side of 42d-st., 100 feet west of Madison-av., No. 20; house is 23 by 55 feet, with an extension; in good order, and has the modern improvements.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, PLYING BETWEEN PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURGH, POMEROY, GALLIPOLIS, BIG SANDY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH, AND VIRGINIA OIL REGIONS.—The new and fast steamer GOLDEN ERA, W. H. [illegible], Captain, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Portsmouth every SATURDAY at 12 M.; leaves Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every MONDAY at 12 M.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, and remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMTORY SALE

OF A

LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON BROADWAY,

BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON-STS.

ALSO,

ON LEONARD-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CHURCH-ST., AND THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND CHURCH-ST.,

AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A TRUST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The two lots of land, with the buildings thereon, known as

NOS. 600 AND 602 BROADWAY,

extending through to, and fronting on Crosby-st., being 50 feet in width by 200 feet in depth.

ALSO.

The two lots on Leonard-st., northeast corner of Church-st. (with the buildings thereon,) and known as

NOS. 65 AND 67 LEONARD-ST.,

being 40 feet on Leonard-st. and 50 feet on Church-st.

ALSO,

The lot, with buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of

FRANKLIN AND CHURCH STS.,

known as No. 97 Franklin-st., being 25 feet on Franklin and 75 feet on Church-st.

The title is perfect; free of incumbrance.

Full abstracts of title will be furnished.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or five years, at six per cent. interest per annum.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED PROPERTY IN HARLEM AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors and others:

4TH-AV.—The two brick stores and dwellings on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st.

124TH-ST.—Lot and stable on 124th-st., 115 feet east of 4th-av.

126TH-ST.—Three cottages and lots on south side 126th-st., 410 feet west of 3d-av.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND BROOME STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executor of the estate of Louis Loutrel, deceased, the following described property:

CANAL-ST.—The valuable plot of ground known as Nos. 533 and 535 Canal-st., north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts., with right of way in common to alley from rear of said premises to Washington-st. There are two two-story and attic brick houses and stores on the ground. Size of plot about 31 feet 3 inches front, 56 feet on westerly side, and 41 feet on easterly side.

BROOME-ST.—The valuable house and lot No. 576 Broome-st., north side, between Hudson and Varick sts. The house is two-story and attic, brick; lot about 22 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 84 feet 3½ inches deep. By order, ANTOINE VERREN, executor of estate of Louis Loutrel, deceased. Maps, and further particulars, may be obtained at the auctioneer's, office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

BY F. COLTON & J. HAGEMAN.—THE entire furniture and the fixtures of the United States Hotel, in Fulton-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 23 commencing at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. There is in this sale every conceivable kind and description of furniture, a large proportion of it being very good and valuable, embracing about 200 rooms, including several parlors, containing rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut furniture, velvet and tapestry carpets, French plate mirrors, rich curtains and cornices, rosewood piano-fortes, paintings, engravings, &c., &c. Also, all the dining-room furniture, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, glassware, &c. Also, all the bed and table linen, comforters, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c. Also, all the bar furniture and fixtures, reading-room do. Also, one steam engine of seven or eight horse power, and one or two smaller do., &c., &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale, and can be procured the day before at the store No. 724 Broadway. Also, about 40 or 50,000 cigars of prime quality.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, AUCTIONEERS.—LARGE CLEARING SALE OF CARRIAGES, COUPES, BAROUCHES, PARK CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C., THE STOCK OF MESSRS. WOOD BROTHERS, ALL WARRANTED. H. H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Palace Gardens (late Sanitary Fair,) in 14th-st., near 6th-av., a large stock of Coaches, Clarences, Coupes, Caleches, Barouches, Park Phaetons, Victorias, fine basket Pony Phaetons, fine Top Wagons and Buggies, no top Trotting Wagons, &c., presenting a rare opportunity for obtaining first class carriages. Can be examined on and after Tuesday, as above until sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, No. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7 o'clock, CHOICE ENGRAVINGS. The entire collection of the late JOHN REDMAN COXE, M. D., of Philadelphia, mostly by the celebrated old masters, embracing many that are very scarce, old and curious. Catalogues are ready, and the pictures are on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, &c.; rosewood pianos, handsome cottage organ, mirrors, carpets, fancy goods, trimmings, &c. Also, school furniture, electrical and pneumatic apparatus, &c., &c.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, AND SUP'T VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, March 29, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR IS PUBlished for the information of those concerned

RICHARD I. DODGE, Major 12th Infantry,
A. A. P. M. General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employes of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the twenty-first section of the Act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," requires "that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost-Marshal within sixty days after the Proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his Proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which Proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned, on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this Proclamation, viz.: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost-Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organization as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The records and returns of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost-Marshals.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

On THURSDAY EVENING, 23d, Mr. BOOTH will, by special desire, appear, for this night only, in his great role of

IAGO.

Mr. CHARLES BARRON.......as.......OTHELLO

First appearance this season.

On FRIDAY, 24th, there will be a GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE, commencing at 1½ o'clock, when the play of Othello will be repeated. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as Iago. This must be his last appearance.

On Friday evening, 24th, the theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the

GRAND MILITARY DRAMA,

illustrative of

CAMP SCENES AND SOLDIER LIFE.

Written for this theatre by the distinguished American dramatist,

S. B. FISK,

and entitled

CORPORAL CARTOUCHE,

which will be presented after months of preparation, with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPLIANCES,

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th.

Mr. Stuart feels assured that this drama will find additional welcome from hundreds as restoring to the New-York stage, which has now for several seasons been deprived of the artistic charm of his performances, one who is inseparably identified with many of its brightest periods and most legitimate triumphs,

MR. HENRY PLACIDE,

who will appear in the character of

CORPORAL CARTOUCHE,
A SOLDIER OF NAPOLEON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

BEGINS AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.

Lessee and Manager.......................WM. WHEATLEY

Fourth night of an absolutely limited engagement with the youthful and talented artiste,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

who will appear on

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23,

in her great dual character of

LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,

in which she is universally recognized to be

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,

in C. W. Tayleure's popular emotional play, in five acts, entitled

EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

Supported by a powerful cast, embracing the names of Mr. Chas. Pope, J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Danvers, E. B. Holmes; Misses Mary Welles, Skerrett, Reeves, Burke, Le Brun, etc., etc.

Act 1—MATED.
Act 2—TEMPTED.
Act 3—EXILED.
Act 4—REMORSE.
Act 5—DEATH.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK OF J. E. OWENS,

whose faultless personation of

CALEB PLUMMER,

equal if not

SUPERIOR TO SOLON SHINGLE,

stamps him with the universal consent of Press and Public, the

GREATEST OF LIVING COMEDIANS.

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Boucicault's Exquisite Home Drama,

DOT,

OR

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

CALEB PLUMMER..........MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
JOHN PEERYBINGLE..........MR. GEORGE JAMISON.

A "DOT" MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.

GRAND CONCERTS MONDAY, MARCH 27; WEDNESDAY, 29th; THURSDAY, 30th, and FRIDAY, 31st.

Signor MUZIO has the honor to announce that having engaged the world-renowned pianist and composer, L. M. GOTTSCHALK for a tour of concerts in California, the Sandwich Islands, and a tour around the world, at the request of his numerous friends and admirers, he has induced Mr. Gottschalk to give four farewell Concerts before his departure in the *Ariel* on the 3d of April.

Miss LUCY SIMONS, who is also engaged for California, will appear conjointly with L. M. Gottschalk.

Mr. HARRY SANDERSON is engaged to perform with Mr. GOTTSCHALK some of their admirable duets.

Other eminent artists will also assist.

Musical Director.................................Signor MUZIO

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50c. extra.

The sale of tickets will commence Thursday, the 23d March, at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND CONCERTS,
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, AND APRIL 1.

MILTON GALLERY.

No. 646 Broadway—646

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Rossiter is meeting with deserved success in the exhibition of his paintings representing

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.

If there is anyone who has not seen them, we would recommend him to do so at once.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

Reopening, after the successful tour to Philadelphia, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.

LE MARQUIS DE VILLEMER.

Comedie Vaudeville, in four acts, by George Sand.

Theatre office, No 678 Broadway, ground floor.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT

TO

MISS EMMA C. BRANNAN,

prior to her departure for California,

AT DODWORTH'S HALL, THURSDAY, March 23.

The following artists have kindly volunteered,

Mrs. M. Hawley Johnston,	Sig. G. Bertini,
F. Mortimer Hill,	J. G. Hamilton,
George W. Morgan,	E. Fitzhugh.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society, for poor widows and orphans, THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1. No reserved seats.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE

QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.

Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

SUBSTITUTES.—ALL WHO ARE DRAFTED in this city, (especially in the IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards,) furnished immediately with reliable substitutes, at reasonable prices. J. W. CARPENTER, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

DRAFTED MEN FURNISHED WITH substitutes at short notice for a small commission. BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 171 corner Broadway.

A NEW LAW.—SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE line of duty, or their heirs, are entitled to bounty. SHELDON & LEFFERTS, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

DRAFT! DRAFT!! DRAFT!!!—DRAFTed men can procure substitutes without further trouble by applying at No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 18.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor.

STEAMBOATS.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865, steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., 3½ P. M., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE—UNE FILLE FRANCAISE comme bonne et pour coudre. S'Addresser No. 36 East 12th-st., avant une heure après midi aujourd 'hui.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,

MR. J. B. STUDLEY.

AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.

PIZZARO.

ROLLA..............................Mr. J. B. STUDLEY.

THREE-LEGGED WONDER, by TONY DENIER.

MORNING AT 11.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED BY DR. W. F. VON VLECK, with practical illustrations showing all the humbug of SPIRITUAL IMPOSTERS.

PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

FAT WOMAN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.

FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.

Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Albino Boy, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a Million Curiosities.

Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

HELLER'S LAST WEEK OF GYGES. SALLE DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 BROADWAY.

Positively

THE LAST WEEK

of the first edition of

HELLER'S GREAT GYGES,

which, notwithstanding its marvelous success, must be withdrawn, to admit of preparations for

NEW AND MORE ASTONISHING WONDERS.

THE VISIBLE INVISIBLE
INVISIBLY INVISIBLE.

after SATURDAY EVENING next.

LAST WEEK OF THE COMIC SOLOS.

LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.

GYGES IS GOING.

Performances commence every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

EVE,

MORNING,

NOON,

EVENING,

ADAM,

AT THE

MILTON GALLERY,

No. 647—Broadway—646.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—TO-NIGHT, MARCH 23, 7¾ o'clock P. M., S. M. HEWLETT, Esq., the celebrated humorist, will deliver his favorite lecture. Subject: *Lights and Shades of Irish Character*. All who heard him on the evening of March 9 must acknowledge him unequaled. Admission 25c.

LECTURES.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL DELIVER his new lecture on *The Tyranny of Opinion*, at the 37th-st. M. E. Church, THURSDAY, March 23, at 7½ P. M. Tickets, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

Penmanship, bookkeeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order that all may have an opportunity, it is announced that the prices for Scholarships, time unlimited, will be reduced nearly one-half for all who enter their names during the remainder of this month.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.

There being a few vacancies in the following branches of MUSICAL INSTRUCTION, the books will be kept open for a day or two longer:

VOCAL MUSIC for Ladies and Gentlemen.
VOCAL MUSIC for Boys and Girls under 14 years.
THEORY OF MUSIC, (Thorough Bass.)
VIOLIN, taught by Edward Mollenhauer.
VIOLONCELLO, taught by Henry Mollenhauer; and
PIANO, all under the best masters in the country.

Likewise in the ORCHESTRAL CLASS FOR AMATEURS.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS FOR TERM OF TEN WEEKS.

Those who desire to have a choice of day and hour will do well to apply THIS DAY or TO-MORROW, at the Office of the Conservatory, 30 COOPER INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,

founded 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau

For all who seek well qualified teachers;
For aiding teachers to find suitable positions;
For giving parents circulars of good schools;
For negotiating sales and rentals of school properties.

All teachers should have the Application Form. Send for specimen of American Educational Monthly. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 130 Grand, near Broadway.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address

BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

UNION HALL ACADEMY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The office of principal of this long-established and well-known institution having become vacant, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, are ready to receive applications to fill such vacancy. Apply personally or by letter.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 17, 1865.

JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, J. B. ALLIGER, L. M. JAGGER, Committee.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

BOARDING SCHOOL NEAR NEW LONDON, CONN.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adopted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—A reduction of nearly one-half at GOLDSMITH'S Writing and Book-Keeping Academy, No. 756 Broadway, for all who make application during the month of March only. Lessons unlimited.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS under 14 years of age may be found in a pleasant location at Stratford, Connecticut, under the care of Rev. E. B. EMERSON, where both the intellectual and religious culture receive attention. The spring term will commence on the first Wednesday of April. For circular apply to the Principal.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and gentlemen, near the city. To any one who has members of his family suitable for teachers this is a rare chance. Address BOLIVAR, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Spring and Summer term will commence March 1. Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—DAY AND EVENING classes for ladies and gentlemen, by Prof. RICHARD, 20 years established here. No. 24 3d-av., 18 Bible House.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., INSTITUTE.—A Classical, Commercial, and Military School, for boys of all ages. For circulars, address

C. B. WARRING, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LAdies.—Spring term commences March 1. For circulars, apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF English and Mathematics in a boarding-school, or as resident governess, by a graduate from one of the best schools in this city. Address, until March 26, stating terms, AURA LEE, Station G., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL CLASSICAL SCHOOL in a fine location. The number of pupils can be immediately largely increased. This is a rare chance for a young man of energy. Terms easy. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, NO. 713 Broadway, New-York.—Daily appointments for the introduction of Teachers, School Officers, Parents and Pupils throughout the country.

RICE & ANDREWS.

WANTED—BY A PARISIAN LADY, A SITUAtion as resident governess in a school or family. Highest references given. Address Miss C. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TUTOR OF THE HIGHER MATHEMATICAL, classical and English branches, is open to an engagement. Address GRADUATE, Station D.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition 406 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street, or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

Director...................................MAX MARETZEK

FRA DIAVOLO.

THE GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE TO-DAY.

THIS THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 23, will be produced, by particular request, Auber's new version of his brilliant opera,

FRA DIAVOLO,

with its splendid mise en scene and brilliant cast, including

MISS KELLOGG,
MLLE. MORENSI,
SIGNORI G. LOTTI,
BELLINI,
LORINI,
WEINLICH, DUBRUEL,
ERNESTINE, AURIOL.

CONDUCTOR.......................Mr. CARL BERGMANN

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE

ONE DOLLAR ONLY—NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets can now be had at all the ticket-offices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THREE ADDITIONAL DOORS WILL BE OPENED on 14th-st. and in Irving-place, in order to avoid crowding and inconvenience to the ladies.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THURSDAY,

BENEFIT OF MR. W. R. FLOYD.

Never acted here, the popular comedy,

THE GAME OF LOVE,

by John Brougham, Esq., author of "Romance and Reality," "The Game of Life," &c., &c., with beautiful scenery, elegant and fashionable costumes, appropriate stage appointments, and very strong distribution.

Paul Weldon	Mr. Charles Fisher
Counsellor Coridon Foxglove	Mr. Gilbert
Ted Murphy	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Jacob Chubb	Mr. Geo. Holland
Mr. De Merfie	Mr. Norton
Mr. Grace	Mr. Wright
Capt. Slim	Mr. Williamson
Major Doolittle	Mr. Graham
Timothy	Mr. Ward
Alice	Miss Madeline Henriques
Miss Tangle	Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. De Merfie	Miss Fanny Moran
Perkins	Miss Ione Burke
Mary	Miss Green
Milliner	Miss K. Barrett

FRIDAY—Fourth time, Tom Taylor's immensely successful comedy, THE UNEQUAL MATCH. SATURDAY—Eighth night of the great drama, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. MONDAY—Second night of Jerrold's fine comedy, TIME WORKS WONDERS. In preparation, Buckstone's celebrated comedy of SINGLE LIFE, and the elegant comedietta of the DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT

of

MR. W. R. FLOYD,

THURSDAY, MARCH 23,

(never acted here,)

the excellent comedy of the

GAME OF LOVE,

by John Brogham, author of the "Romance and Reality," the "Game of Life," &c.

Box-book now open.

HIPPOTHEATRON—BEGINS AT 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

GRAND MATINEES

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½.

TRIUMPH ON TRIUMPH.

CONTINUOUS ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS

OF THE CHINESE SPECTACLE.

THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.

THE GLORIOUS COMIC PANTOMIME.

MOTHER GOOSE. MOTHER GOOSE.

NEW AND STARTLING

EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC

Performances by the

MATCHLESS STAR COMPANY.

Mr. GEORGE BATCHELOR.

THE CONRAD BROTHERS.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS

Admits that the

HIPPOTHEATRONIC ENTERTAINMENTS

Are the

GREATEST EVER GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—Another new Pantomime is in an active state of preparation. Due notice will be given of its production.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 BROADWAY.

Messrs. Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka and F. Berger,

assisted by

Mr. AUGUST KREISSMANN,

will give their

FIFTH SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC on SATURDAY, March 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets $1 50, to be had at Steinway's, Beer & Schirmer's, and at Schuberth's.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MLLE DE KATOW.

Tenth Concert of the renowned Russian Violoncellist,

MLLE. HELENE DE KATOW,

and the great Pianist, MR. JAMES M. WEHLI.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, AT 8 P. M.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, March 25, at 1 o'clock.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

MR. WEHLI will perform for the first time —"Sonata Patbetique," Beethoven; "Wanderstundon," Heller; "Le Zephir sur les Roses," and "Grand March Fantasia," Wehli.

MLLE. DE KATOW will play "Souvenir de Spa," and "La Traviata."

MISS LAURA HARRIS, MME. SALVOTTI, SIG. PAULICHI, S. BEHRENS.

Admission to Friday's Concert, one dollar; reserved seats fifty cents extra. No reserved seats to the matinee. Tickets for either performance can be obtained at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All purchasers of reserved seats for Friday's Concert will receive for Saturday's matinee a gratuitous admission ticket.

Chickering's grand piano will be used on this occasion.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

THE PELOUBET HARMONIUMS AND Organ Harmoniums, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tones and greatly superior pedals, are confidently offered as the best of their class, and the closest examination solicited.

Three Banks keys and pedals, No. 1	$600
Two Banks keys and pedals, No. 2, $475, No. 3	375
One Bank keys and pedals, No. 4, $300, No. 5	225
Double reed, superior 5-octave, $150, 4-octave	125
Single reed, superior 5-octave, $120, 4-octave	100

Send for a circular to the general depot. Address J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—Though of similar appearance, these instruments must not be confounded with the so-called "Cabinet Organs," the harsh tones of which are carefully avoided.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Æolian Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,

No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PRECENTER WANTED—TO LEAD IN THE congregational singing of a Presbyterian Church in this city; must possess a commanding voice and capable to instruct in vocal music. Address, with references, Box No. 2,461 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—AT $300, $325 AND $375, which I guarantee cannot be bought less than $400 to $500 elsewhere. Guarantees unlimited. Old ones taken in exchange. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 Broadway.

CARD.—TO PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS.—You are invited to call on or address CHAMBERS & GABLER, who have removed to their new Piano Factory, No. 14 6th-st., New-York.

NEW PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—Old pianos taken in exchange; new pianos, melodeons, organs, and second-hand pianos to let, or sold in installments.

T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PARLOR ORGAN, a very sweet-toned and perfect instrument, built by Henry Erben; has five stops, mahogany case, and is a beautiful piece of furniture. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR, Yonkers, or No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY EVENing, between 37th and 43d sts., a ladies DOUBLE-CASE GOLD WATCH, with enameled key and locket attached, with vignette inside, and rubber chain. By returning the same to E. E. PRINDLE, No. 647 Broadway, the finder will be suitably rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT LAST, IN UNIversity-place, between 9th and 13th sts., a POCKET-BOOK, containing about $30 in bills, the property of a poor woman. The finder, by returning it to HANNAH, No. 62 9th-st., will be well paid.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Continued from First Page.

generally to a patriotic devotion to their cause, and a strenuous resistance of the enemy, and concluded by expressing his sincere good wishes, individually and collectively.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the chair announced the House of Representatives adjourned *sine die.*

REBEL COMMENTS ON THE REPORT.

From the Sentinel of March 20.

The late special message sent to Congress by the President was strangely misconceived, not only by those members who, unhappily, are ever disposed to cavil, and diligent to seek pretexts for censure and complaint, but even by some whom a different course justly entitles to the public confidence and favor. No message was ever better received by the press, and no one outside of Congress perceived how it infringed upon any legitimate sensibilities of the members of that body. It was, indeed, a frank statement of the condition of the country, and the measures of legislation which, in the judgment of the President, were imperatively needed; but, so far from this exposition being censurable, it would have been inexcusable to allow Congress to disperse without making it. The tone and temper of the message were in accordance with the rules of courtesy and decorum; and it was so recognized, not only by the people and the press, but by very many members, no less sensitive to what is justly due to them, than others, who thought the occasion called for formal replies.

WAR NEWS.

THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH LINE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 20.

There was some movements of the enemy on the north side yesterday, and our pickets in the neighborhood of White Oak Swamp were driven in; but being reinforced they soon drove the enemy back. The rest of the day passed off quietly.

Everything remains quiet in the neighborhood of Petersburgh. We are looking daily to hear of Sheridan moving from Hatcher's Run toward the Southside Railroad.

Advices from City Point represent a vast deal of shipping in the river, with gunboats, iron-clads and ships-of-war. The village has been enlarged to a respectable town, abundantly supplied with machine-shops, saw-mills, business houses, &c. The wharves are very extensive, and the place, in all respects, is so changed as to render it scarcely recognizable by those acquainted with the locality.

THE REPORTED REPULSE OF SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 20.

Intelligence is said to have reached here that, on the 16th, four divisions of Sherman's army attacked Hardee somewhere not 100 miles from Fayetteville, and were four times repulsed with great loss and turned from their route. There is no doubt that this account is essentially correct.

THE PROGRESS OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 20th, professes to get the following from the Raleigh papers of the 15th:

"Neither Kinston nor Goldsboro had been occupied by the enemy up to Sunday night. The enemy had appeared on the south side of the river opposite Kinston, but had not entered the town. Gentlemen who left Goldsboro on Sunday night report all as quiet there on that day, and no enemy known to be advancing on the place.

We have seen a young man belonging to our army who left Fayetteville with the army, and he says that our forces are falling back this way, and thinks the enemy are following. A portion of Sherman's army was thought to be moving up toward Egypt, with the intention, it was thought, of striking the North Carolina Railroad between this city and Greensboro. There was no fighting at or beyond Fayetteville, except skirmishing, and our informant thinks the town sustained but little damage. The bridge near the town was burnt by our forces.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 20.

The Raleigh *Confederate* of the 16th inst. says:

"The best impression to day is that Sherman is trying to find Terry and Schofield, and get to them. Raleigh does not seem to be in his path just now. Our cavalry had a brush with a portion of the enemy's infantry, on the day before yesterday, at a certain place, and drove them four miles. Raleigh is not captured, nor about to be.

The *Progress*, of the same date, has the following:

"Our readers must be as patient as they can. It may be that the career of Sherman will be put a stop to. We violate no secresy by saying he will be confronted by a formidable force, commanded by able and experienced officers. We have accounts of a handsome little brush which Gens. Hampton and Hardee had made with the enemy's cavalry, in the town of ——, last week. He and Gen. Hardee are said to have charged two hundred of Kilpatrick's men, with only the body-guard, and to have killed and captured several. The rest were drove out of town. Gen. Hampton slew two of the invaders with his own hands."

CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS' HORSE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 20.

Among the horses captured on Gen. Chestnut's place, in South Carolina, was the superb stallion presented to President Davis by the Viceroy of Egypt. One of the Yankees, after riding the animal through the streets, took off the saddle, and patting him on the back, remarked: "You are too fine to ride in these parts, and we'll send you to Old Abe."

THOSE "PLEASANT RUMORS."

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 20.

The pleasant rumors yesterday from the South were not without foundation, and there is reason to hope for the reception of still more cheering intelligence before the expiration of the week.

SHERIDAN'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 20.

In the skirmish near Ashland several of the enemy were killed, and a number wounded and captured. On the body of one of the killed were found twenty thousand dollars in Confederate money and two watches which had been stolen from citizens.

The Confederate loss was one killed and two wounded. Sheridan's raiders robbed the citizens of all their live stock and provisions on the line of their retreat. He has probably succeeded in getting to Grant.

FLOOD IN THE JAMES RIVER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 20.

Friday morning last the James River commenced rising, and yesterday had assumed a height seldom surpassed by the freshets of that stream. A large portion of Rocketts, the plantation opposite, and many cellers in the city between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, are inundated. A steamboat was yesterday lying at Myer's Bridge. The effect of the flood will be a suspension of the water works and to throw the people of the city once more on their reserved rights—the pumps, wells and springs—for several days, and it is feared it will delay repairs on the canal, if it does not add to the previous injuries. But floods have their uses. We have seen that the previous ones thwarted the designs and grand purposes of the enemy, and this may not be less useful to us when fully comprehended.

FROM HAVANA.

Dearth of General News—A Suspicious Steamer—Supposition that she is to be a Pirate.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 18.

There is no news here, and nothing from abroad has arrived.

On the 15th, arrived at this port, two days from Nassau, the English (?) steamer *Louisa Ann Fanny,* reported 425 tons burden, but evidently much larger. It is said she is going hence to Bermuda to fit out as a pirate, and that she has cannon and ammunition on board; that her crew will be increased by 60 or 70 extra men, who are now on the *Owl* in this port. She has two Captains, one of whom, it is said, formerly commanded the *Florida.*

March 16, arrived English steamer *Ptarmigan,* eight days from Tampico (?); March 17, arrived *Gem,* two days from Nassau; same day, the yacht *Alarm,* from New-York, reported as a United States vessel, twelve days passage.

Conflagration at Orange, N. J.—Narrow Escape of Twenty-Nine Persons.

Yesterday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, a large handsome gothic structure, occupied by Mr. E. F. Foote, as a private boarding-school, and situated on a private eminence near the Rosedale Cemetery, in Orange, was totally destroyed by fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the inmates, 29 in number, had barely time to escape in their night-dresses. Mrs. Foote was compelled to leap from a second-story piazza in order to escape. The clothing and effects of the family and boarders was all consumed, as was also the furniture. The loss will amount to near $15,000. The residence was owned by Mrs. Wilson, of Brooklyn, and was valued at $9,000; insured for $4,500. The loss in furniture and school books is $2,500, and in clothing, money and valuables belonging to the pupils, between $3,000 and $4,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

City Treasurer's Report.—The annual report of Mr. P. D. Vroom, City Treasurer of Jersey City, for the year ending March 21, shows the total receipts to have been $1,516,663 18, from the following sources: Receipts from taxes, $233,686; loans, $1,164,400; street improvements, $63,658 96; other sources, $54,917 12. The expenditures for the same time were: Fire Department, $16,717 91; police, $32,717 52; schools, $27,450 14; printing, $3,100 96; stationery, $1,486 38; salaries, $15,854 39; loans and bounties, $1,221,468 87; Water Commissioners, $10,168 66; streets, $51,793 07, and other minor expenditures, making the total amount $1,[illegible] 31. Balance in treasury at the beginning of the new year, $12,666 69.

NORTH CAROLINA.

PROGRESS OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Occupation of Goldsboro by Our Forces Confirmed.

Junction Between Sherman and Schofield.

Johnston Said to be Moving to Join Lee.

Sheridan Going to Look After Him.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM KINSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 22.

A steamer arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, from Beaufort, N. C., on the evening of the 20th, bringing the intelligence that Gen. Sherman's right wing occupied Golsboro on Sunday, the 19th. The Government has not yet received dispatches from Gen. Sherman at that point; but the information came from Gen. Schofield's advance, which was moving on Goldsboro from Kinston, and is well authenticated.

Sherman left Fayetteville on the 14th, and was therefore six days in making the march, a distance of nearly sixty miles. Of course he could not have had much opposition.

Sherman's left wing, it is known here, moved from Fayetteville in the direction of Mitchelop Station, where the railroad to Raleigh crosses the Neuse River a second time by a long and expensive bridge. This point is about twenty-five miles west of Goldsboro. Gen. Schofield, having no enemy in his front, would at once form a junction with Gen. Sherman, which is ere this undoubtedly accomplished.

The Neuse River is navigable for vessels of light draft as far as Goldsboro, but during the war none of our vessels have penetrated higher than Kinston, where the railroad bridge, which was without a draw, obstructed further progress. The completion of the railroad from Kinston to Goldsboro, together with the navigation of the Neuse to Kinston, will fully supply both Sherman and Schofield.

Both Beaufort and Newbern will be made bases of supplies. The steamer *Euterpe* sailed to-day for Beaufort with a cargo of clothing for Sherman's army. Quartermaster-General Meigs was a passenger on board.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 22.

The *Republican* extra says the Government has received intelligence that on Sunday last Gen. Sherman's army entered Goldsboro, North Carolina. His march was unopposed.

The two armies of Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction.

The *Republican* extra further says Sherman's present command is sufficiently formidable to confront Lee's whole army in the open field, without the assistance of Grant, and no force that the rebels may raise can impede Sherman's triumphant march northward.

The story in the Richmond *Sentinel*, which we published yesterday, that four of Shermans' divisions were repulsed near Fayetteville turns out to be a rebel lie, as we stated.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 22.

A special from Washington to the *Evening Telegraph*, says a messenger arrived with news from Gen. Sherman to Monday, via City Point.

Goldsboro was occupied by our forces on Sunday, and the army moved immediately in pursuit of the enemy.

Refugees all report that Johnston is moving to Richmond to join Lee, and that his army is really unfit for heavy fighting, and that Hoke's troops are the only men that can be relied upon.

Raleigh will be captured with but little, if any, fighting.

Gen. Sheridan is off on another raid. It is said that he will intercept Johnston in his retreat.

The Army of the Potomac is believed to be advancing West. A great battle is expected soon.

FROM NEWBERN.

Refugees—Demoralization of the Enemy—Rebel Officers Abandoning the Field with their Men.

NEWBERN, Saturday, March 18.

Large numbers of refugees came into our lines this afternoon. They say the enemy have evacuated both Goldsboro and Raleigh, and have fallen back to Hillsboro, with the view, they think, of joining Lee. They report that the enemy are much demoralized and panic stricken, and are improving every opportunity presented to desert; that the rebel soldiers agree with the citizens generally, in the belief that there is no chance for the Confederacy to succeed, and that they are fighting against hope; that rebel officers are giving their opinions openly to the same effect, and in many cases they abandon the field with their men, and that these desertions are in such formidable bodies, and so open and frequent, that the enemy are powerless to oppose this state of things, which threatens to result in a general stampede of their entire army, so completely discouraged are their officers and men. They also report that Sherman will occupy Goldsboro' to-morrow; that his army is in high spirits, well fed, and drive the enemy in confusion at every point. Such are the concurrent reports brought in this afternoon and evening by these refugees, and they are generally credited here.

The enemy, after burning the ram, abandoned Kinston in great haste, throwing all their heavy guns in the Neuse River. They attempted to blow up their magazine, which contained several tons of powder, but failed. It fell into our hands, together with a large amount of ordnance and commissary stores. Our forces now occupy Kinston, which was surrendered to them by the Mayor of the city.

A deserter who came in from the enemy the other day, says that the rebel Gen. Hoke was killed in the battle of Friday week this side of Kinston.

It is reported that Bragg had 40,000 men with him, when he attempted to destroy the column that moved from here. Bragg and Hoke gave their men the most solemn assurance that they would march triumphantly into Newbern last Sunday morning, and that each man would realize a fortune from the proceeds of the victory; and that Sherman would there be annihilated, and the Confederacy established beyond a doubt. The loss of Friday's battle, which was an important one, and which decided the fate of Newbern, was the irretrievable ruin of the enemy's plans against Sherman. The manner in which our men successfully resisted, from behind their works, the eight repeated assaults of the enemy, who at that time greatly outnumbered us, not only astonished our own officers, but elicited a high tribute to their courage from Gen. Bragg. This battle made it very apparent that Bragg's men could not be induced to make any other stand.

Supplies are now being forwarded up the Neuse River to Schofield's and Sherman's armies. Their armies will doubtless be united to-morrow or next day.

Fire in Platt-street.—At about 9 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the third story of No. 18 Platt-street, occupied by Mr. L. Picot, commission merchant. The flames spread rapidly to the second and fourth floors, occupied by Messrs. R. H. McDonald & Co., dealers in dry drugs, and to the first floor; but here they were checked. Mr. Samuel Haskell, dealer in oils, drugs, liquors, &c., on the first floor of No. 18, and occupying the whole of the building No. 20, sustained considerable loss from damage by water in both buildings, and the second, third and fourth floors of No. 18 were consumed. In the absence of owners it was impossible to ascertain the losses and insurances.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

An Expedition to Release Union Prisoners—Its Failure—A Battle Near Tallahassee—Death of Lieut. Carrington.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, March 12, 1865.

The military expedition which left this place some two weeks since, returned yesterday, having been unsuccessful in accomplishing its object—the release of some 3,000 Union prisoners at Thomasville, near the southern boundary of Georgia. It consisted of portions of three regiments—the Second United States Colored Infantry, Col. Townsend, the Ninety-ninth United States Colored Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Pearsall, the Second Florida Cavalry, dismounted, Maj. Weeks, and numbered about 1,000 effective men, the whole under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. Newton.

The troops landed near the mouth of the St. Mark's River, and moved up the east bank, over a muddy road, skirted by impenetrable swamps. At Newport, some twenty miles up, the enemy made a stand, but, after a short skirmish, retreated across the river and burned the bridge. Here was a foundry for the manufacture of shot and shell, which was burned; also a saw and grist mill, and several dwellings. Being unable to cross at this point, the troops moved up to within about two miles of another bridge, and camped for the night. Early in the morning skirmishers were sent forward to the bridge, fourteen miles from Tallahassee, and by 8 o'clock the whole force was up.

The battle commenced in earnest about noon of the 6th, and continued until 4 P. M. The Second United States Colored Infantry were in front, followed by the Ninety-ninth. The Second Florida remained at Newport, to protect the rear. On account of the delay in landing, the enemy had gained time to concentrate their forces, consequently they met us with superior numbers and heavier artillery. An attempt was made about 12 o'clock to turn the right flank of the enemy, but the flanking column, composed of four companies of the Second United States Colored Infantry, were brought up, after a few minutes' march, by an old canal, which they were unable to cross. Here they fought until about 3 P. M., when they fell back to the main body on the road. Upon this the enemy attempted an advance, but were repulsed with heavy loss—a piece of artillery which we had captured, in addition to our own battery, opening upon them with cannister at short range. But it being found impossible to advance further, and our own supplies being limited, a retreat was ordered—the forces returning with little interruption, save the badness of the roads.

The following list of casualties is as complete as I can make it at present:

KILLED.

Lieut. E. Carrington, A. D. C.
First Lieut. E. K. Landfield, 99th U. S. C. I.

WOUNDED.

Col. B. R. Townsend, 2d U. S. C. I.—arm, slightly.
Maj. B. C. Lincoln, 2d U. S. C. I.—groin—since died.
Capt. S. J. Grant, 99th U. S. C. I.—head.
Capt. E. B. Tracy, 2d U. S. C. I.—thigh, dangerously.
First Lieut. C. Seymour, 2d U. S. C. I.—breast.
First Lieut. O. H. Carpenter, 2d U. S. C. I.—arm.
Second Lieut. T. H. Murphy, 2d U. S. C. I.—artery cut—since died.
Second Lieut. G. W. Woodward, 2d U. S. C. I.—lost an eye.

The casualties among the enlisted men, of which I can give no detailed account, will not exceed 100, including killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the enemy must have been nearly, if not quite equal to our own.

Maj. Lincoln, who was wounded early in the fight, was as noble as he was brave. He was among the foremost in the conflict, until a fragment of shell inflicted the fatal wound. He entered the service in the Fall of 1862 as an enlisted man, in the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; served until July, 1863, when he received the appointment of Captain in the Second United States Colored Infantry. In July, 1864, he was promoted to Major. His warm sympathies and nobleness of character endeared him to all. He was twenty-four years of age. A true Christian, a pure patriot and a whole-souled man; long will those who knew him mourn his loss.

Lieut. Carrington, who was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wadsworth in the campaign of 1863, and participated in the fighting of the First Corps from Fredericksburgh to Gettysburgh, and subsequently as Aid to Gen. Newton, went through the Atlanta campaign, was a young man of great promise. Among the first in his class at Yale College, and first at the law school, he was just entering upon a brilliant career when the war broke out, and with patriotic zeal he dropped all to save his country. His frankness and urbanity of manner endeared him to all who made his acquaintance.

Operations of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 22.

The Navy Department has received the particulars of a recent expedition to St. Marks, Fla. The troops were under the command of Gen. Newton, and the vessels, fifteen in number, under the command of Commander Sheffield. The vessels could not all ascend the river, and several of them ran aground. None of them could be brought near enough to attack the forts. The troops had commenced their march into the interior to near Tallahassee, but Commander Sheffield deeming it, under the circumstances, useless to attempt to ascend higher, Lieut.-Commander Gibson was ordered to send a party on shore to hold the bridge, and after the army, on its return, had crossed, the bridge was burned. The squadron were then ordered to drop back to an anchorage off the lighthouse. Gen. Newton stated to Commander Sheffield that he had accomplished all that he contemplated at present. Rear-Admiral Stribling says there is no doubt that preparations had been made, by staking out the channel, removing the obstructions, and garrisoning the forts, to make St. Marks in some sort of way a compensation for the loss of Wilmington. Commander Sheffield states, as the navy now has possession of the mouth of the river, the only point which is of any naval importance whatever, I consider the object, so far as we are concerned, fully gained. This effectually closes the river, so long as we keep an adequate force there.

FROM CITY POINT.

The Gallant Old Fifth United States Cavalry—Extraordinary Names Upon its Roster Before the War—Still More Executions—The Rebels and their Papers—Deserters and What They Say of Rebeldom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, VA., Saturday, March 18, 1864—9 P. M.

From all accounts the grand old Fifth United States Cavalry has covered itself with fresh laurels in the recent splendid campaign of Sheridan. They were ordered to take and destroy a very important bridge across the South Anna. On arriving there, they dismounted, charged, put the rebels to flight, seized three pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, and then totally destroyed the bridge.

As a mere military curiosity, I have thought it would not be uninteresting to your readers to see the roster of this famous old regiment, as it existed before the war; and although, alas, many of the splendid names which stand upon its record, have been drawn into the hideous vortex of the rebellion against their own mother, as a military galaxy it is none the less brilliant; and as the eye runs over the list of bright names, now unhappily stained by apostacy, one cannot help mourning over the hideous divisions engendered by civil war, and cling with deeper respect to those gallant men who, from the very first, have stood firm to the old flag. Here is the extraordinary list:

Col. Albert Sydney Johnston, since Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies, and killed at Shiloh.
Lieut.-Col. Robert E. Lee, now Generalissimo of the rebel forces.
First Major W. J. Hardee, now Lieutenant-General in the rebel army.
Second Major G. H. Thomas, now Major-General United States Army—the destroyer of Hood.
Company A.—Capt. Earl Van Dorn; since Lieut.-General Confederate States Army. Killed in a duel.
First Lieut. John Cross.
Second Lieut. E. Parker Porter; Asst. Commissary-General and Colonel United States Army.
Company B.—Capt. E. Kirby Smith; now Lieut.-Gen. Confederate States Army.
First Lieut. W. H. Jennifer; rebel; inventor of the "Jennifer Saddle."
Second Lieut. Fitz Hugh Lee; now Lieut.-Gen. Confederate States Army.
Company C.—Capt. James Oakes; now Lieut.-Col. Fourth United States Cavalry.
First Lieut. Wm. B. Royal; now Major Fifth United States Cavalry.
Second Lieut. James Wetherell; drowned.
Company D.—Capt. Innis N. Palmer; now Brig.-Gen. United States Volunteers.
First Lieut. Wm. B. Chambliss; now Major of Second United States Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Cornelius Van Camp; killed by Camanche Indians, at Wichita Mountain, Indian Territory.
Company E.—Capt. George Stoneman; now Maj.-Gen. United States Volunteers; the renowned raider.
First Lieut. Robert N. Eagle, of "Eagle Stirrup" fame; resigned.
Second Lieut. Joseph R. Misturn; now Quartermaster-Gen. of the Confederate States Army.
Company F.—Capt. Richard W. Johnson; now Brigadier-General United States Army.
First Lieut. Theodore O'Hara, resigned.
Second Lieut. Wm. Pfeiffer, rebel, killed early in the war.
Company G.—Capt. Albert G. Brackett; now Brigadier-General United States Volunteers and Major of Second United States Cavalry.
First Lieut. Manning M. Kimmel; died.
Second Lieut. John B. Hood; now Brigadier-General of the Confederate States Army; Gen. Thomas' victim.
Company H.—Capt. Nathan G. Evans; now Brigadier-General Confederate States Army; killed.
First Lieut. Joseph R. McArthur; retired with rank of Major.
Second Lieut. J. R. Wheeler; now Captain United States Engineers.
Company I.—Capt. Wm. R. Bradfute; rebel; died.
First Lieut. Charles W. Field; now Major-General Confederate States Army.
Second Lieut. John Schaff; Confederate States Army; killed.
Company K.—Capt. Charles J. Whiting; since Major Second United States Cavalry; dismissed.
First Lieut. Charles Radziminski, died in Memphis, Tenn.
Second Lieut. William W. Lowe; now Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.
Adjt. Kenner Garrard; now Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers and Major Fourth United States Cavalry.

Maj.-Gen. Emory is now Colonel of the regiment, and the command here devolves upon Capt. J. W. Mason.

Another execution by shooting took place to-day near City Point, for desertion; and, the weather being extremely beautiful, large numbers were drawn to see the spectacle. At least, so I was informed by eye witnesses; for, having so recently seen and fully described a similar event, I had no particular relish for witnessing another. Oh! that justice could but reach the infernal trading villains at home who cause such horrible and degrading—but necessary—spectacles in our army! The names of the two wretched men were: Private J. J. McNeily, alias James Johnson, of the First Maryland Volunteers, and N. E. Baker, alias James Weaver, of the same regiment.

The rebels still hold out, and so do our authorities, about the exchange of newspapers, and the consequence is that those little brown Richmond rags are getting as scarce as gold coin. I managed to-day to get a glimpse at a file, nevertheless, and have sent you what I could find of interest in them. They wont tell us anything about Sherman's movements; of course they wont. We would advise them not to let their soldiers know all that we do of his movements.

Deserters are still flocking in daily, by the fifties, sixties and hundreds; and refugees as well. I have just been conversing with four of the latter, fresh from Richmond to-day. They all tell the same story of downright panic and misery in the rebel capital. They were scared almost to death when Sheridan's approach was first known, but have cooled down a little since. My informants think there is no doubt that if Sheridan had not arrived precisely when he did, they would, ere now, have evacuated Richmond. Now, they say, they *must* stay, to protect themselves, and, for another good reason, because not a Virginian soldier will follow Lee out of the State. Despotism has now grown so rampant and unbridled that, during the last week, they have forcibly seized every horse they could lay their hands on, in the public streets, in the field or stable, in buggy or farmer's wagon, without any apology or satisfaction to the owners. The Congressmen there yet would run away, but "Jeff. won't let 'em," said one of these refugees. If we ever get hold of the Danville Road, they all emphatically declare, Richmond could not possibly feed its army and people for two weeks, and the horses are suffering even more than the people for want of sufficient food. There may be some discount to all this; I tell you their story just as I receive it.

SUNDAY, March 19—10 A. M.

The weather continues very fair, and looks as if settled for some time to come.

No positive move of the army yet.

J. R. HAMILTON.

FILLING THE QUOTA.

Ward Meetings Last Evening—The Draft to be Avoided—Ward Bounties to Volunteers.

Our citizens who are liable to draft, as well as those who are exempt, are working in earnest to fill their respective ward quotas, and thus avoid an odious conscription. Meetings have been held in every ward, and a special ward bounty of $100 has been generally agreed upon, and there are instances of additional bounties that individuals have offered, ranging from $25 to $100. The various ward committees believe that if our citizens continue without flagging in the work which they have begun, the District Provost-Marshals may be kept busy, and it may not be necessary to resume the revolutions of the wheel.

Major Dodge, the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, is much gratified at the zeal shown by the citizens of the various wards and the public press in the work of filling the quota of the city. As soon as the arrangements of the various organizations are perfected, he believes a much larger number of men will be secured than have heretofore been enlisted, and that the draft will be avoided. Already the effect is shown by the number of enlistments in the Sixth District, where Capt. Coster was busily engaged yesterday in swearing in men, and the prospects are good for a large increase to-day.

We give below reports of Ward meetings last evening.

MEETING IN THE FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward Volunteer Association met at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, to complete their arrangements for a mass meeting, which is to be held in response to the following call:

The citizens of the Fifth Ward, without distinction of party, are requested to attend a meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on Thursday evening, March 23, at 7½ o'clock, to take measures to fill the quota of the ward.

The undersigned take this method of bringing to the notice of their fellow-citizens, the imperative necessity which exists of their making a united and determined effort to encourage enlistments, and thereby save the ward from the threatened draft.

Alderman Michael Norton, Gen. Hiram Walbridge,
Alderman John T. Henry, Judge Denis Quinn,
Patrick Kehoe, S. S. Wyckoff,
Charles H. Patrick, James M. Tuthill,
George A. Barney, Luther Horton,
Nathan Kingsley, John Walker,
Joseph B. Taylor, Charles Riley.

Dr. JAMES KENNEDY, President.
M. C. MURPHY, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HEAPE, Secretary.
S. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A committee reported that, among the gentlemen who had consented to address the mass meeting, were: Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Judge Denis Quinn, Alderman John Fox, Maj. James Haggerty, John M. Harrington, George M. Curtis, A. T. Plumb, Hon. John Hayes, Alfred G. Buell, Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, George F. Noyes, Esq., and others.

After the appointment of an Executive Committee, consisting of Dr. Wm. B. Eager, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Messrs. A. J. Plumb, George A. Barney, Jas. B. Taylor, William H. Burns, William H. Gilson, John Hewitt, John H. Whitmore, and Judge Denis Quinn, and a Finance Committee, of which Mr. Jas. M. Tuthill is Chairman, and a Recruiting Committee, consisting of Col. M. C. Murphy, Col. George Guthrie, and Mr. Godfrey Munch, Jr., brief addresses were made by Messrs. S. S. Wyckoff, A. G. Buell, James M. Tuthill, F. A. Douglass, and Maj. Haggerty; and it having been suggested that a beginning must be made somewhere in collecting a fund for the payment of bounties, thirteen gentlemen on the spot subscribed $825. A committee was appointed to visit every dwelling in the ward and solicit subscriptions toward the ward bounty of $100, and the following-named gentlemen were selected for that service: Messrs. F. A. Douglass, H. A. Buell, Charles H. Patrick, Maj. Haggerty and Alexander H. McGarren.

A ward recruiting office has been opened at No. 109 Hundson-street, and no effort is to be spared in securing the 520 volunteers that the Government demands of the Fifth Ward.

MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The citizens of the Eleventh Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting at No. 220 Second-street last evening. Dr. Jedediah Miller was elected chairman. On taking the chair he said they had met to take measures to fill the quota of the ward. They labored under a great disadvantage, from the fact that the ward was a poor one, and they could not pay as heavy bounties as the rich wards were paying. The quota of the ward was also a very heavy one, but it was the duty of the citizens to do all they could toward filling it. He believed it could be done with proper exertion.

A large number of Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries were elected, including many of the most influential men of the ward, belonging to all parties.

A series of resolutions was adopted, acknowledging the right of the Government to enforce a draft; and, after reciting the appeal of Maj. Dodge to the citizens to fill the quota, the resolution concluded by resolving the meeting into a recruiting association, for the purpose of raising volunteers.

Mr. Harvey Calkins, in offering the resolutions said he was happy to see so many of the men of the Ward present. He was sure that if they took hold of the work with energy they would succeed.

Capt. F. C. Wagner, Provost-Marshal of the Seventh District, was introduced, and received with loud cheers. He said that a draft had been ordered, and the Government wanted 1,068 men from the ward. When he made the draft he was busy in receiving volunteers, but his orders came from a superior officer and he had to obey them. The draft has now been suspended and will not be resumed so long as he was kept busy in receiving volunteers. The Government wants men; it prefers volunteers, but if it cannot get them it must take drafted men. Capt. Wagner said that he would be happy to see any of the gentlemen present at his office, where he would willingly give them any information they might desire; but he hoped that he might not meet them as drafted men, and also expressed the belief and wish that the Government would never have occasion to enforce another draft. He said that Major Dodge, the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Southern Division of New-York, who was an able and efficient officer, was not in the city at the time the draft was made. Since his return he had told the speaker that he did not wish to enforce the draft, and desired him to do all he could to obtain recruits. In conclusion, Capt. Wagner said that he had notified the original quota of the Eleventh Ward, drawn before the suspension of the draft, in accordance with the law, which required the service of such notice within ten days. The men need not come forward, however, until they receive a second notice, which would not be as long as they kept him busy in swearing in volunteers. Capt. Wagner was loudly applauded on taking his seat.

A Finance Committee of twenty-five persons was appointed, with power to collect and disburse money for the purpose of filling the quota of the ward.

Messrs. Wyman, Messer and others made speeches, when the meeting adjourned.

MEETING IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward was held last evening at Cooper Union, which was composed of many of the wealthy men of the ward.

Charles G. Cornell, Esq., was elected Chairman, and G. F. Steinbrenner, Assessor of the Seventh District, Secretary. Mr. Andrew Mills was elected Treasurer.

An Executive Committee of twenty-five members was appointed, with power to take measures to raise money and fill the quota.

On motion of J. Burnett, it was resolved to levy a tax of $10 on each enrolled man of the ward.

On motion of Mr. Williams, a subscription list was opened, and over $900 were subscribed before the meeting adjourned.

Capt. Wagner made a short speech, in which he said that it was his opinion that the ward could not afford to pay a large amount as hand-money. The wealthier wards are paying as high as a hundred dollars additional hand-money for each recruit, and their quotas will soon be filled, when the men will be obliged to enlist in the poorer wards. At present he was busy in receiving volunteers, and he believed that by employing men to obtain recruits, he would be kept busy, and the draft avoided.

Subscriptions will be received at Room No. 21 Bible House, by Mr. G. F. Steinbrenner.

The Executive Committee was empowered to call future meetings.

MEETINGS FOR THIS EVENING.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward for the purpose of stimulating recruiting, will be held at Spring-street Hall, No. 185 Spring-street, Friday evening next.

Hon. Wm. Tucker will preside. Capt. Erhardt, Provost-Marshal Fourth District, H. Staats, F. J. Tuck, and others, will address the meeting.

The following-named gentlemen will positively address the meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, to be held at the Medical College, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, this evening, to adopt measures to fill the quota of the ward: Hon. Jas. T. Brady, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, G. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Dudley Field, Hon. Chas. P. Kirkland, Hon. R. C. Hutchings, and Waldo Hutchins.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold...	156¼	700	Hudson R. R......	98½
350,000	do.........	156	200	do.........s3	98⅛
20,000	do.........s3	156	100	do.........s5	98¼
20,000	do.........	156⅛	100	do.........s3	98⅜
20,000	do.......b10	156	100	do.........	98⅛
70,000	U. S. 5-20s. Old Issue.........	105¾	100	do.........s3	98
			200	do.........	98
25,000	U. S. 5-20s. New Issue.........	105¾	100	do.........s5	98
			1400	Reading R.......	95¾
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	93⅜	400	do.........	95½
600	N. Y. Cen.........	94	500	do.........	95¼
300	do.........	94½	400	Pitts.Ft.W.& C..s3	82
1000	do.........s60	93	200	do.........s3	82
400	do.........s10	93¼	300	do.........s3	81¾
100	do.........s10	93⅞	500	do.........	81¾
200	do.........	94½	200	do.........s3	81½
600	do.........s5	94½	200	M. S. & N. I......	56½
160	do.........	94⅝	100	do.........	56⅜
1000	Erie Railway..s3	58¾	100	Chic. & R. I....s3	88⅝
300	do.........	58¾	1000	do.........	88½
700	do.........	58⅞	200	do.........s10	88⅞
50	do.........	58½	100	do.........s10	88¾
1000	do.........	59	300	do.........	88⅞
200	Cum. Coal.......	35	100	do.........	89⅛
300	do.........	34¾	100	do.........s10	89½
100	Mar. Min. Co...s3	12	100	do.........	89¼
700	do.........b30	12	100	Chi. & N. W.......	23
400	Clev. & Pitts......	55½	100	Ch. & N.W.Pr.....	50½

The market was not very strong. Sales of gold, after the call, were made at 155¾, closing at 156½.

[Advertisement.]

A RELIEF.

You are troubled with a bad breath: it annoys your friends and acquaintances, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the fragrant SOZODONT. It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 22—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—T. Langlois, Quebec; Jno. Campbell, New-York; Miss Campbell, New-York; E. M. Angel, England; H. Frost, Brooklyn; Miss Rosenbaum and servant, S. D. Rosenbaum, H. Flegenheim, H. Schmitt, Master G. Simon, New-York; B. Loeb, Lafayette, Ind.; W. Eichbold, Chicago; A. Baumgautner, Manchester; C. Feldman, New-York; Samuel Goldstone, San Francisco; Capt. C. Johnson, England; M. J. Madrid, Mexico; Dr. F. Duncombe, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Atkinson, Nassau; Count Oldopedi Tadini, lady and servant, B. Calduen, Peru; F. E. Echroter, London; Santiago del Val, Havana; E. Langton, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Frothingham, New-York; F. de Agala y Zayas, Havana; J. D. Wood, A. Lindgeas, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. Bridgman and 3 children.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—C. Knille, F. S. Van Boskirk and lady, Mrs. M. F. Butterworth, daughter and servant, N. Harrison, J. Walsh, V. Scholson, C. Gatienez, A. J. Latham and lady, R. O. Trapega, F. Haiff, P. Mares, C. Lacoste, P. H. Fay, E. Sutton, J. H. Gardner, Jr., C. Penniman, R. V. McKim, C. L. Tiffany, H. Calera, M. L. de Mola, G. H. Mosely, F. Mosely, H. Rose, J. McPyke, C. H. W. Albert, J. H. Sanford, Mrs. E. C. Mair, J. Mugnegs, T. Garcia, G. C. Munro, W. M. Nides, Rev. J. More, Mrs. M. P. Sanford, J. Sands, Mrs. E. de Camera, Miss O. Sconcia, Mme. S. Maas and 2 daughters, W. Brown and lady, J. M. Ravel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 59 | Sun sets..... 6 15 | Moon rises. 3 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 28 | Gov. Island.. 5 17 | Hell Gate.. 6 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Montezuma, (Br.,) Hanshaw, Kingston, Jam., Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamers J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Cromwell & Co.

Ships Cores, (Br.,) Garry, Liverpool, Geo. F. Bulley; Bengal, Ingersoll, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Barks Kergord, (Br.,) Moodie, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley; Colonist, (Br.,) Doherty, Matanzas, W. Ingalls.

Brigs Caprera, (Br.,) Marshall, London, Geo. F. Bulley; W. A. Dresser, Hatch, Portland, W. H. Loud & Co.; John Richards, (Br.,) Goudy, Port Medway, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Maria, (Br.,) King, Para, Burdett & Everett.

Schooners Hampden Belle, Hatch, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Ann Elizabeth, Baker, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; John Ryers, (Br.,) Pye, Pernambuco and Bahia, C. C. Duncan & Co.; S. T. Wines, Hulse, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Julia A. Crawford, Buckley, Newbern, L. Kenny; Abbie Bradford, Freeman, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Henry Castoff, Albro, L. Kenny; W. C. Daves, Mathers, Philadelphia, Chas. E. Goldswald; W. M. Nelson, Willetts, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. F. Simpson, Hasleton, Key West, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. R. Kirk, Brunell, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Varuna, Whitehurst, Beaufort, N. C., March 20, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left steamers Star of the South, Mariposa, Atlanta, Crescent, Granada, United States, E. L. Clark, Atlantic, H. Livingston, Telemanda, Northern Light, all from New-York.

U. S. steam transport Nightingale, Breaker, Key West, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Cape May lightship bearing W. 6 miles, saw a sunken schr. with heads of lower masts just above water; also saw a schooner's mast, with rigging attached.

U. S. steamer Florida, W. Budd, A. Vol. Lieut., commanding, from Wilmington Bar March 19, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 50 sick and wounded seamen and soldiers.

Steamship Moro Castle, Adams, Havana March 18, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. March 21, Mrs. Mary M. Sands, of Danbury, Conn., died of consumption.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Leghorn 42 ds., with marble, rags, etc., to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Winona, (of Gibraltar,) Fickett, Messina Jan. 16, passed Gibraltar Feb. 11, with fruit to Peck & Church. March 6, lat. 22 37, lon. 45, boarded schr. Minnehaha, of Chesapeake City, waterlogged and abandoned.

Bark Harvest Moon, Staples, Savannah 5 ds., with 719 bales cotton to Simeon Draper—vessel to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Baltic, (of S Thomaston,) Hooper, Palermo 45 ds., passed Gibraltar Feb. 23, with fruit, etc., to master. Had heavy weather.

Brig Union T., (of St. John, N. B.,) Tufts, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Geo. Prescott, (of Digby, N. S.,) Johnson, Aquin, Hayti, Jan. 8, via Bermuda March 15, with logwood to Wagstaff & Smith. Put into Bermuda in distress, having encountered heavy weather; lost sails and rigging, and vessel leaking badly.

Schr. Julia, (of Harrington, Me.,) Coffin, Ponce, P. R., March 9, with molasses to F. Talbot. Freights for neutral flags, were 35c. in gold.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelly, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. E. S. Conant, Look, Savannah 5 ds., with 295 bales cotton to Simeon Draper.

Schr. P. McIntyre, (of P. E. I.,) McDonald, St. Jago 10 ds., with sugar to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Mary Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., for Boston.

Schr. Elk, Allen, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. Horace Staples, Gibbs, New-Bedford.
Schr. Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Carrol, ——, Providence.
Schr. Saginaw, Fuller, Providence.
Schr. Mary Teresa, Hinckley, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Martha, Baxter, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, W., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamers Montezuma, Linda, Admiral Dupont, Ashland, Arago; Cuba, for Liverpool.

Ship Josephine.

Barks Helen Augusta, Ellen Morrison, Maryland, Winburn, Lillias, Quito.

Brigs Kate Freeman, Volant, Thames.

Schrs. E. S. Palmer, Dragon, Enchantress, Miranda.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 22—Arr. bark Lizzie, Trapani; brig Allston, Chester River; schr. A. L. Putnam, Jacmel.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Atlanta, Capt. Wooster, from Savannah, arrived 21st, was five days from that port, and brought 1,135 bales of cotton. She is consigned to Messrs. Murray & Nephew.

Spoken, &c.

Annie—Br. bark, from Cardiff for Montevideo, 48 ds. out, Feb. 1, lat. 25 S., lon. 39.

Susan Hicks—Am. ship, bound S., Feb. 17, lat. 8 30 S., lon. 39 10.

Vermont—bark, from Montevideo for Falmouth, Jan. 30, lat. 25 20 S., lon. 40 30.

Foreign Ports.

Vessels entered at the port of Bagdad, Matamoras, Mex., from Feb. 25 to March 8—Sylph, Gordan, from New-York in 25 ds.; Frederick, Howes, do. do. 21 ds.; Mark, from Tampico in 7 ds.; Refugio, Thomson, from New-Orleans in 4 ds.; Bravo, Paun, do. 8 ds; Catherine, Pillman, from New-York in 11 ds.; Benjamin Delano, Baxter, from New Orleans in 11 ds.; Huron, Akeye, from Boston in 19 ds; Conquest, Redding, from New-York in 23 ds.; Edward Hill, Thomson, do. 30 ds.; Welcome, Morrison, from New-Orleans 13 ds.; Hyer, Tucker, from Havana; Prince of Wales, Denham, from New-York; Anita, Edgett, from New-Orleans in 10 ds.; Georgiana, Clark, do. 19 ds.; Alvarado, Yost, New-York in 28 ds; Traveler, Anderson, do. 24 ds; Star of the Sea, Rourke, do. 21 ds; Planet, Cox, New-Orleans 5 ds.; Mary Gleason, Middleton, from Boston in 34 ds.; Chanticleer, Bonsball, New-York; Irma, Cummins, do. 30 ds.; Union, Cormick, do. 28 ds.; Charmer, New-Orleans; Panama, Hansen, New-York 14 ds.; Flor del Mar, Campbell, New-Orleans; Mexico, Havana in 5 ds.; Porto Coeli, Henuequin, Vera Cruz 8 ds.; Argyle, Yarmouth in 30 ds.; Torrie, Knowles, New-York in 14 ds.; Aurora, Bongale, do. 20 ds.; Bride, do. 17 ds.; Jupiter, Thomson, from New-Orleans in 7 ds.; Julieta, Trappling, do. in 9 ds.; Mary M. Williams, Kennedy, from New-York in 25 ds.; Ali, Cormick, do. 20 ds.; L. M. Strout, Collins, from Frankfort 35 ds.; Malvern, from Sisal 7 ds.; Cypress, Pearl, from New-York in 34 ds.

At Maracaibo, March 7, bark Ilva, Barry, for New-York; brig Maracaibo, Scandells, just arr. from Laguayra—reported bad weather while there; lost an anchor, etc. On the night of Feb. 25, the Fr. bark Eugene, of Marseilles, from St. Domingo, was wrecked on the N. E. point of Great Inagua. Her cargo consisted of 3,000 bags coffee, mahogany, wax and hides. The coffee is a total loss, as well as the greater part of the other cargo. The mate and two seamen were drowned; the rest of the crew, 6 in number, was forwarded to the French Consul at Maracaibo. On the same night, the schr. La Plata, of Boston, Fairbanks, was wrecked on Fortune Island, and became a total loss.

At Ponce, P. R., March 9, bark Flora, Warren, for Baltimore in 4 ds.; brigs Edith, Mathews, for New-York in 5 ds.; Janet Kidston, Burgess, for do. in 4 ds.; Ida Abbott, for do. ldg.; Fawn, from St. Thomas; D. Alverty, from Halifax, and others.

At St. Jago, Cuba, March 6, bark Evening Star, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Morilla, for do. in 2 days.

At Laguayra, March 4, bark Thos. Dallett, Duncan, for Porto Cabello next day; brigs Harry and Aubry, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Arroyo, P. R., 9, brig Nellie, for New-York in 2 ds.; Isola and S. Thurston, for do.; Susan Reynolds, (Br.,) for do.; schrs. Mary Sawyer, unc.; Glance, for New-York, to sail same day.

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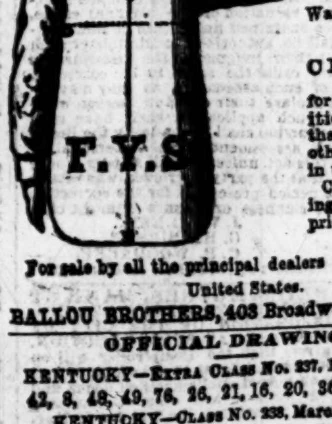

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 237, March 22, 1865.
42, 8, 48, 49, 76, 26, 21, 16, 20, 36, 15, 30, 57.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 238, March 22, 1865.
28, 22, 69, 23, 68, 30, 59, 24, 70, 25, 1, 34.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 137, March 22, 1865.
23, 26, 39, 37, 55, 8, 42, 58, 20, 8, 63, 75, 70.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 138, March 22, 1865.
5, 9, 54, 62, 71, 72, 30, 21, 13, 32, 10, 29.

LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 609, March 22, 1865.
29, 52, 43, 54, 49, 61, 5, 25, 58, 74, 47, 28, 11.

LIBRARY—CLASS No. 610, March 22, 1865.
25, 62, 29, 63, 34, 20, 74, 16, 39, 50, 73, 5.

Circulars sent free by addressing
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No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SEE NINTH PAGE--SUPPLEMENT

FOREIGN NEWS.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Comments on the Fall of Charleston.

THE END APPROACHING.

Our files by the arrivals from Europe already announced furnish us the following additional extracts:

THE END APPROACHING.

From the London Times, March 8.

We seem to have arrived at that turning point of the American war which brings us, as it were, within sight of the final scene, and the part we shall be called on to play in it. The almost undisputed progress of a Federal army through Georgia and South Carolina, and the successive surrender of strongholds, believed to be impregnable, at its very approach, are by no means the only signs of Confederate exhaustion. The great maritime cities, for the defence of which such immense sacrifices had been made, have long been occupied by miserable remnants of their former population. Two months ago, it appears from the letters of our correspondent, Charleston, the very cradle of the "rebellion," was a deserted and half-ruined city; the cattle pasturing, and even the partridge bringing up her brood, in the streets. No wonder that men could not be found to stay the progress of SHERMAN. Every place was under-garrisoned, and could not spare soldiers without inviting attack. Material of all kinds was wanting. If the garrison of Fort Fisher, profiting by the experience of the first attack, had supplied themselves with two or three rifled guns of larger calibre, or had they completed the earthworks where the causeway from the river ran into the fort, or had they obtained the services of more officers acquainted with the works than the two who fell wounded early in the affair, or had the scanty garrison not been raw recruits, then the fort ought not to have fallen; but in all these "ifs" we read the lamentable condition of the Confederate cause. The men, the guns, the officers, the labor were simply not forthcoming, and without them forts cannot be held, nor battles won. Energy, and even confidence, it is said, are also on the decline. The Carolinas and their Southern neighbors showed the true Southern temperament at the outbreak of the struggle, when Virginia held back; but it is she now that holds her ground in the very face of the foe. History and military criticism, however, will have a good deal to say on the defence of Richmond when all is over. *If that defence is now, as it is said, maintained by only* 35,000 against thrice that number, then the Confederation cannot complain of the capital; and, whatever the object, that force does well which keeps thrice its number in check. But the strength of the whole Confederacy has long been drained for the sake of the capital, when headquarters could as easily have been established in a less assailable position. That, however, has been the case on both sides, and it is very remarkable that when the founders of the Union made it part of their plan to do as much as possible without a capital at all, except just for the convenience of common deliberation, the chief feature of this war should be the obstinate defence of two capitals at a cost of blood and treasure beyond all proportion to their value.

The exhaustion we have mentioned is the point to which speculations on the probability of peace have been most generally continued. The Confederates began with a much less population of whites than the Federals; and this disparity was practically increased by the great distance of some of the States, and the want of communication. It was enough if the Southern and Western States of the Confederation could defend themselves. But as the war advanced *the Federal cause was continually and largely recruited by immigration*, a resource entirely wanting on the other side. *Europe, therefore, saw with admiration the gallant stand made by the Confederates, their military genius and their personal courage; but it saw also that the end was only a question of time on one side, or of weariness on the other. It appears as if the South is exhausted by the war before the North is wearied of it, and that the end is not far. The cause is simply bleeding to death. The Confederates can make peace whenever they please by returning to the Union, and they will find the way made easy.* As to conditions of peace, it is needless to discuss more than one, and that is a joint stock of grudges against this country. As in many other quarrels, a common object of hatred is the occasion and ground of reconciliation. The treasuries of the two sides will not produce a large sum, but their grievances with England mount up to something considerable. We are prepared for this. A bloody quarrel must leave bitter remembrances and much indignation. These must have an object, and if the combatants shake hands the next victim that can be found is an unconcerned and unsympathetic bystander. *Who better, indeed, than the policeman himself, if he can be attacked with impunity?*

As the Federal Government maintains that it has a quarrel with us in the shape of claims which we do not acknowledge, and it has a great deal to gain by a successful war with us, *the question to which we have to address ourselves is simply whether they can go to war with us with a fair prospect of success. If they can, they certainly will.* The first consideration that occurs is that if the Confederates are exhausted, *the Federals are only less so*; and if the latter only succeed by the exhaustion of their Southern foe, they are not likely to find success easy by turning against a new foe, with untouched strength and resources. It is true that there is a large army, many of whom may be called veterans, and all in the hands of men with some experience of actual fighting. But the soldier, in all ages, after a certain period of hardship, pines for repose, and longs for his snug farm, even though after a brief interval he is again ready for fighting. Throughout the whole of the States industry is more or less at a stand-still for want of men, and it offers wages that compete with the enormous bounties and pay of the soldier. The attraction of peace will be irresistible after five years or more of this desperate work. So, we must consider whether the men will enlist again for a new war against a new and certainly not less vigorous foe. They must be paid first on the old account; and there is not a soldier in the service whose pay is not many months in arrears. But that will be a trifle compared with the new bill. The American Treasury, hopelessly insolvent, will have to try conclusions with the Treasury which paid a hundred millions sterling for one war ten years ago, and has been reducing taxation ever since. It would have to do this with a crippled commerce, for though both would play this game, America would have her full share of its forfeits. For every Alabama that has sneaked out of our ports a hundred would steam out with British colors. New-York, too, which has hitherto fought at a distance and given money rather than men, would have to bear the brunt of the new struggle, and might haply share the fate of Charleston, Savannah, and a few other of its victims. The Federal territory might not be inviolate, and if Canada can be reached it can also strike home. Long wars, distant enterprises, familiarity with command, the exercise of proconsular authority, the mutual jealousies of chiefs, and a real dictatorship at headquarters, are sure in the end to break up a Republic. The statesmen of that Republic have lately had some reason to survey their past policy, domestic as well as foreign, and to apply to it higher and truer principles than those which satisfy the vulgar tests of every-day life. They may possibly have come to the conclusion that States are not to be founded on violence, aggression and fraud. They may discover that, after all, the New World is amenable to the same moral code, the same political wisdom, the same laws of providence, as the Old. On comparing notes, they may find that the men and the States that successively started with a very reasonable hope of conquering and annexing all Asia, all Europe, all Africa, and even all together, did not succeed, and had even to pay fearful penalties, sooner or later, for the very attempt. *So, putting all things together, we are inclined to believe that the Government of Washington will not attack us immediately on the conclusion of this present war, and that it will therein show its wisdom. It would, however, be most convenient, and costly, and disagreeable to have the quarrel hanging over our heads waiting for American convenience and opportunity. When the time comes our statesmen will have to see that we are not placed under that penance. If that, indeed, is to be our fate, and if we are to live in daily expectation of news that the United States have marched upon our provinces for the satisfaction of some old claims vamped up for the purpose, then we may be excused if we are less anxious to see the present war over than we otherwise should be.*

THE STAGE OF HOPELESSNESS.

From the Liverpool Post, March 4.

The *Australasian* has made a fine passage, and has brought great news. Charleston has fallen. The most mischievous city in the Union—that which provoked the old difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, and that which initiated the present great civil war—has met with a just fate. "The greater part of the city," says the telegram, "has been burnt." It seems pretty evident that we all entertain far too lofty ideas of the resources of the South. The preservation of Charleston was of more consequence than the exclusion of GRANT from Richmond; yet the place appears to have been left substantially unprotected. There were few troops there, and of them about one-third deserted and hid themselves in houses to surrender themselves to the Federals, while the remainder evacuated the city and went—"northward." It remains to be seen whether any real effort will be made by BEAUREGARD to resist SHERMAN, or whether the fall of Charleston is to be followed not only by that of Wilmington, which is now expected, but by the surrender of the whole territory over which SHERMAN has been so long ranging with scarcely the loss of twenty men by the resistance of the enemy. Two hundred guns and a quantity of ammunition are amongst the spoils, but nearly all the cotton in the place, amounting to 6,000 bales, was supposed to be burnt. One very lamentable incident was an explosion which is said to have destroyed the lives of some hundreds of people. The negroes met the Federal troops with great demonstrations of joy. The expectations of the taking of Wilmington are encouraged by the taking of Fort Anderson.

The rejoicings in the North, for which the signal has been given by Congress, over the restoration of the national flag at Charleston, are, of course, very ecstatic; and amidst them reports are heard of an intention to abandon Richmond, while LEE retreats to Lynchburgh and concentrates for a last desperate attack. There appears to be some signs of GRANT moving; but these signs may easily mean something else. A very unlikely rumor assigns the Governorship of Charleston to Gen. BUTLER.

Poor Gen. LEE's boasts of the bravery of his army and the amplitude of his resources appear incongruously enough in the same order which contains, as follows, a most significant passage on the subject of desertion: "It is a stern admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril. The last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be. Those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission. By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will be again granted, and those who refuse to accept pardon now offered, those who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishments as the court may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained. What is still more remarkable is that the Richmond *Dispatch* makes this part of the order with which the general inaugurated his supreme command the subject of a most earnestly written appeal.

No stronger proof could be afforded than this invocation *ad misericordiam* of "the class" of deserter that the war, on the part of the South, has reached that stage of hopelessness at which war is wicked. It is remarkable, too, that the Richmond *Despatch* warns the said "class" that the Yankees are determined to fight Mexico and England, and that the troops for the purpose will be drawn from the "conquered South" if the Federals succeed in reuniting the States.

FROM THE SOUTH.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The London *Times* has long letters from its Southern correspondent, dated Charleston, Jan. 22. He gives an account derived from second-hand sources, of the fall of Fort Fisher, and arrives at the following conclusions:

"It seems that Fort Fisher fell because the guns on its land face were too light to cope with iron-clad vessels, because its two ablest leading officers were wounded at the outset, and because its garrison was inexperienced, incoherent and loosely coupled, and finally *because the Confederates in* 1865 *do not fight with the vigor and élan of* 1862 *and* 1863. There is no reason to think that the fort as a defensive work was materially injured by the bombardment from the sea, although that bombardment was maintained by ships at comparatively short range. The official reports of both Confederate and Federal officers should be anxiously watched for information on this head. But it is fair to deduce from the experience of Fort Fisher, and still more from the experience of Fort Sumter, Sullivan's Island, and (most of all) Battery Wagner before Morris Island was evacuated by the Confederates, that sand forts are the only works which can long resist the tremendous projectiles of modern times, and especially the huge 200-pound or 300-pound shells from rifled guns which constitute so prominent a feature of this war. It seems to me still an open question whether it would not be possible to casemate the embrasures of such a work as Fort Fisher; but Gen. WHITING seemed to be of opinion that such casemates, if revetted with wood, would not last more than from nine to twelve months before the wood rotted, and allowed the superincumbent mass of sand to drop into the gun-chamber. In addition, if any other wood than palmetto logs were used, the splinters, when the revetment was struck by a shot, would do more damage than any amount of hostile missiles falling into an open embrasure. It remains for those military engineers who have to convert an earth or sand-work into a fortification destined to stand for a dozen years, to consider whether it would not be possible to casemate such a work with revetments of iron, and thus to attain security and protection for the guns and gunners without employing wood, which is either subject to rapid decay or objectionable by reason of the splinters.

The fall of Fort Fisher, supervening upon a previously despondent condition of the public mind, *has produced in all the States to the south of Wilmington a mingled feeling of dismay and indignation against President Davis and the Administration at Richmond.* It is felt that all the disasters of the last two months have been occasioned by the policy which permitted SHERMAN to march unopposed and unmolested through Georgia, and which sent HOOD across the Tennessee River upon his bootless expedition. It is believed here that SHERMAN's infantry left Atlanta on their march into Georgia with only forty rounds of ammunition in the cartouche-box of each soldier. It is obvious that if SHERMAN could have been stopped and compelled to fight a battle in the neighborhood of Millen, (about 70 miles from Savannah,) his position, merely from the expenditure of ammunition, which would have been inevitable, could not but have been precarious. *But it is amusing to me to find how ill-informed the Administration at Richmond was in regard to the troops in Georgia, who were supposed likely to check Sherman at the head of the finest Federal army which has ever been in the field.* Neither is there at Richmond a right comprehension of the sentiment which prevails at South Carolina and Georgia, and to a less degree in North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, and which is mildly described when I call it disaffection to Mr. DAVIS and his Administration. *It is impossible to be blind to the fact that the backbone of these Southern States has always been weaker than that of noble old Virginia and that much of the querulousness which abounds in this town and in Augusta springs from the inferior persistency of these semi-tropical States when compared with the robust manhood of the Virginians. But there is in all the Cotton States a deep-seated conviction which it is in vain to wrestle with, that Mr. Davis thinks of nothing but the safety of Richmond, that he will give heed to no warning or representations, and that he is unable to see that, while Charleston and Branchville may be held without Richmond, Richmond cannot be held without Charleston or Branchville.* If, profiting by the want of harmony prevailing between Virginia and Georgia, SHERMAN had struck boldly for Branchville immediately after his occupation of Savannah, there can be little doubt that, to use his own words, he would have brushed aside the opposition of South Carolina like a cobweb, and *would have bisected the sole remaining artery which connects Richmond with Augusta.*

FROM PARIS.

HOW THE REBELS FEEL—POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS REGARDING MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Monday, March 6.

The news of the fall of Charleston has not unnaturally raised the spirits of the Yankees and their partisans in Paris, but in their exultation they overlook a very important fact which has greatly struck careful observers, and which enables those who wish well to the South, as they consider its cause that of independence struggling against mere greed of empire, and that of Conservatism against the most virulent and pernicious form of Democracy, to derive some comfort from this last Northern success. They remark that ever since the fate of Atlanta the Confederates have been evidently carrying out a deliberate strategic plan. SHERMAN's progress has been nowhere resisted; on his approach city after city has been evacuated, whilst the Confederate garrison has retired unmolested, carrying with it all its field train. It will hardly enter the head of even the most fanatic of Yankees that this systematic evacuation of large towns would have taken place, save in consequence of a preconcerted arrangement with the Confederate Commander-in-Chief. Every town that has fallen into the hands of the Federal army has necessarily weakened it, as it has been compelled to heavily garrison every one of them, whilst the Southern forces are as clearly operating a movement of concentration, which affords grounds for supposing that a decisive action is at hand. Whether the blow is to fall first on SHERMAN, whom his unopposed advanced thus far must have inspired with, perhaps, exaggerated confidence in his own powers, or upon GRANT, it is impossible to say; but it is anticipated here, from what is known of Confederate movements, that Gen. LEE is evidently preparing some such blow. I can assure you that the Confederates here, though naturally lamenting the fall of Charleston, are by no means despondent as to the issue of the struggle, and that the evacuation of Richmond itself would not shake their confidence in the ultimate triumph of their arms.

EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 1.

The *Moniteur* remarks on the evacuation of Charleston by the Confederates in the following terms: "The evacuation of the city which was the cradle of the secessionists without firing a gun, and the retreat of their troops, are suggestive of divers suppositions. LEE is supposed to intend to abandon Richmond in the same manner. Now that the railway communication with that town and the South has been cut up, or is in the hands of the enemy, it would be difficult for him to maintain his position there." These significant words from that most cautious of all papers, the *Moniteur*, sound ominous as to the impending fate of the Southerners.

MEXICO.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The following, which are the closing paragraphs of the address by the Corps Legislatif, in reply to the Emperor's speech, are the only passages of that document of general interest:

Last year Mexico was nothing else than a battle-field, in which everything was obscure except the military superiority of France. To-day an empire has emerged, on the cradle of which are engraved the names of NAPOLEON III. and CHARLES V. May these names inspire Mexico with those virtues which found states, and cause her to forget those passions by which she is distracted. Some grave questions have survived the civil wars. Let us hope that the enlightened and firm prince that Mexico has put at its head will know how to solve these questions by prompt and energetic resolutions, and that France may soon learn, from the testimony of her soldiers shortly coming home, that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN reigns henceforth over a people protected by the flag of order. For the rest, universal opinion now knows that if your government has resolutely persevered in its difficult enterprise, it is not to produce conflicts of race and create far distant colonies for ourselves, but to connect the two worlds nearer together by the beneficent and pacific reciprocity of civilization.

Sire, your Majesty has pronounced a grand word, which has echoed through France and the world—"The temple of war is about to be shut." The policy of the future will therefore be one of peace. You have at the same time awarded to our armies one of the most magnificent triumphs of which history has preserved the recollection. Soldiers of civilization, of the rights of peoples, and the legitimate interests of nations, these brave men have well deserved the glorious praise of their supreme chief by shedding their blood in the four quarters of the world. And now let us work together to render fruitful this durable peace. Peace contains in its bosom inexhaustible treasures, and the Imperial Government will bring them forth. France possesses in her genius immense forces which multiply her wealth tenfold. She will use these forces in the service of the noble cause which she represents. By these means we shall see parties disappear, while the nation increases and prospers. France, richer than ever in her institutions, intelligence, commerce, and arts, will draw closer and closer the bonds which unite her to the dynasty, and your son will know how monarchs reign by the policy of concord and progress, and by the love of the sovereign for his people.

THE EMPEROR'S INTENTIONS.

The *Independance Belge* says: "The present state of Mexico seriously occupies the attention of the French Government. Its responsibility is gravely involved. We are informed that the Ministers have felt bound to offer some observations on this subject to the Emperor, but that he manifests the firm resolution of maintaining in Mexico, happen what may, the honor of the French flag, and the throne established at the cost of French blood."

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings in the House of Lords on the 6th of March were unimportant.

In the House of Commons explanations were given of some heavy defalcations in the Patent Office.

Lord CLARENCE PAGET introduced the navy estimates, the figures in which have already been published. He entered into a long explanation of the various votes, and stated that there were now thirty iron-plated ships, either complete or in such a state of forwardness that they could, in the event of an emergency, be got ready by the end of the year. He referred to various classes of ships which the Admiralty proposed to build, and said the House would be asked to sanction measures for securing increased dock accommodation.

Alluding to these estimates, the *Times* says:—"That at a time when, though we ourselves are at peace, great communities across the ocean are at deadly strife, there will be no disposition to quarrel with the naval estimates of the present year."

In the House of Lords, on the 8th, the Lord Chancellor made some personal explanations in regard to the defalcations in the Patent-Office, &c.

In the House of Commons, Sir F. KELLY brought forward his motion in favor of a repeal of the malt duty. He asked that in any remission of indirect taxation the malt tax should be first considered, with a view to its early and ultimate repeal. Sir BULWER LYTTON seconded the motion. After a protracted debate the previous question was moved, and the House divided, when the numbers were: For putting Sir F. KELLY's resolution, 171; against it, 251; Government majority, 80. The previous question was therefore carried, and the resolution was not put.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The great "lock out" in the iron-making districts of England had commenced. It was computed that if the "lock-out" was persevered in all over the country, in accordance with the compact which the iron-masters had entered into with each other, 70,000 men would be thrown out of employment, and they and their families deprived of the means of subsistence.

Rev. WILLIAM L. THORNTON, the recently elected President of the Wesleyan Conference, died very suddenly in London on the 5th March.

The Mormons had been holding a series of meetings in London, at which numerous "saints" and others from Utah, including BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., were present.

A proposition was on foot for celebrating the completion of the fifty years' peace between England and France.

THE DAMAGE IN OILDOM.

Oil City Under Water—Houses, Bridges, Tanks, &c., Carried Off—Clean Sweep of Everything Movable—40,000 Barrels of Oil and 30,000 Empty Barrels Lost—Loss on Oil Creek not Less than $2,000,000.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, March 19.

We learn the following items from H. M. LONG, Esq., of this city, who arrived at the Allegheny wharf yesterday about noon, from Oil City, having made the trip, with two others, in a "Venango County scow." The river at Oil City, on Wednesday, was about ten feet deep in the channel. It commenced rising rapidly, and continued to do so until Friday, at noon, when it had risen about twenty feet, making thirty feet of water. Oil City, from the Post-office down, was under water, including the main street and all back of it. In fact, nothing was left dry but the property on the hillside. All the business offices, from PENNOCK, BALL & Co's up to the mouth of the creek, including SHIRKS', BURGESS & Co.'s, FISHERS' and others, were carried off by the immense current that set in from the creek.

On Friday night the creek rose five feet in one hour, and made a clean sweep of every moveable thing, including tanks by the hundred, barrels of oil, empty barrels, houses, derricks, bridges, &c., &c. The McClintock and Oil City bridge over the creek, and the French Creek bridge at Franklin, were carried away. Passengers were being rowed across the creek at $1 a head, and landed at the door of the First National Bank. The river bottom land above Oil City was entirely submerged, and everything swept off. Tanks came down past the city without number, some half full of oil, and the river at times was black with floating barrels. Only one life was lost in Oil City that Mr. LONG heard of, and that was a young man in the employ of PENNOCK, BALL & Co., who bravely waded into the water up to his shoulders, endeavoring to save a horse belonging to one of the employes of the firm, and succeeded in saving the horse's life, but at the sacrifice of his own. Several narrow escapes were made by parties who remained in the houses and offices along the levee, until the water rose too high for them to escape. Skiffs were sent after them, but several of these were destroyed before all the parties were rescued.

The loss of property on the creek, up the river and at Oil City, will amount, without a doubt, to two millions of dollars, and this figure is more likely to be under the amount than over it. The principal losers are as follows: McWhinney & Marshall will lose 2,500 barrels of oil, and several thousand empty barrels; Fisher & Bro., 1,000 barrels oil and 3,000 empty barrels; Wm. Halderman, 1,000 barrels of oil and 4,000 empty barrels; McKelvy, Miller & Co., 500 barrels of oil and 4,000 empty barrels; Cochran & Bro., Gallagher & Danver, Robert Ashworth, J. Gallagher, Pennock, Ball & Co., J. Portsons, G. S. Long & Co., Stockdale & Conkle, Dilworth & Ewing, Shirk & Co., Lockhart & Frew, Burgess & Co., are also among the principal losers at Oil City. Their losses will run from 500 to 1,000 barrels of oil, and many hundreds of empty barrels each. Considerable oil in barrels lodged in the eddies formed around the sheds and warehouses, and may eventually be saved. Thousands of barrels are thus mixed up and floated together, and will require much time to assort them. The steamer *Urilda* was the only boat at Oil City, and she was run up above the mouth of the creek, and escaped without any damage. The steamer *Belle* is at Franklin, safe, as is the tug *Brilliant* also. The *Le Claire* is at Emlinton, and the river from there down is full of tugs and steamers, all of which are safe.

The Freeport Aqueduct is broken, and one of the spans gone. The other river bridges are uninjured. The principal loss will be on the creek and river, among the oil wells. All of these on the flats will be overflowed and filled up with sand and dirt, resulting, in many cases no doubt, in their destruction. The quantity of oil supposed to be swept off is estimated at 40,000 barrels, and 30,000 empty barrels, many of which will be picked up hereafter along the shore.

The Fire Marshal's Report.

The report of Fire Marshal BAKER for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1864, was presented to the Common Council on Monday. From the document it appears that the total number of fires during the six months has been 183, being 6 less than occurred in the corresponding six months of 1863, and 12 less than the previous half year.

The aggregate of losses, though much heavier than during the corresponding six months of 1863, is still $550,963 less than that of the previous half year. The alleged losses were $2,166,556; insurance, $4,111,342; and the amounts paid by underwriters, $1,226,005.

There were ten arrests on charges of arson and attempts to commit that crime. Two were held to bail to keep the peace, four were discharged by the Police Justices, one enlisted for three years in the Navy, one was discharged by the Grand Jury, and two held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In regard to petroleum, the Fire-Marshal says:

"I have been called upon to investigate fires caused by kerosene-lamp explosions, which convince me that much of these earth oils are sold without being properly refined. Until the refiners are *compelled* to purify the oil of the benzine, which renders it so dangerous for general use, there can be no safety in its employment for lighting purposes, and consequently the accidents resulting from its storage in large quantities will soon be as numerous as ever."

The following facts about shoddy are of importance:

"Shoddy has occupied the attention of our community in various forms, but I have to claim for it a quality which will probably excite a fresh interest in it. There is no material, it is now ascertained, which is more liable to spontaneous combustion. Some dealers claim that it is no more dangerous than any other kind of merchandise. This may be true of some qualities of the article, but its safety or danger depends in a great measure on the manufacture. I have known shoddy to be pulled one day and on the next to be on fire from spontaneous combustion. This arises from the fact of the manufacturer using too much oil with the rags, and then pouring the shoddy into bags while hot. In such cases combustion is almost sure to occur within a space of twenty-four hours. Accidents of this kind have taken place on several occasions with shoddy pulled by Messrs. TAYLOR & SON, and W. MARSLAND, of Brooklyn. Warehousemen should make it a rule not to admit into their premises shoddy which has been recently pulled. If they do so they incur the risk of having them destroyed by fire."

Of the attempts to burn down our principal hotels by rebel emissaries, the report says:

"The Fifth Avenue Hotel was the only place where the preparation used by the incendiaries failed to ignite, although more than usual care had been employed to produce that result, the bedroom furniture being stacked together, and turpentine and rosin added with the liquid solution of phosphorus. Owing to haste or forgetfulness, the three bottles containing the latter liquid were left corked, and when the room door was opened the following morning, the phosphorus had only just begun to smoke. Here it was that I procured two bottles of the liquid, which were submitted to analysis. The preparation was found to be phosphorus dissolved in sulphuret of carbon. I had some of the mixture prepared, and found that by dissolving two parts of phosphorus into four parts of sulphuret of carbon, the exact results were obtained. By saturating muslin or paper with it I found that a blaze was produced in from four to eight minutes. The object of the incendiaries in employing this preparation was to combine certainty of results with facilities of escape. They calculated on its acting as a sort of fuse, which would give them the requisite time to make their way out of the building without danger of detection. They were thus enabled to operate against twelve of our leading hotels and several hay barges, within a comparatively short space of time on the night in question. They no doubt hoped, by the simultaneousness and number of these efforts, to produce confusion among the Fire Companies, and so paralyze their exertions. Happily, as I have shown, this fiendish plan was defeated by one of those slight miscalculations which so often interpose to frustrate the designs of evil-minded men. I think I may safely assert the whole scheme was concocted by Southern Emissaries."

Our Monstrous House-Rents.

Rents are still excessively high in New-York City; quite as high as the quotations given in an article on the subject in the TIMES of Feb. 18. They have not yet shown any indication of feeling the fall in gold. The reason is, that the demand for tenements keeps rents up more than the state of the currency keeps them down. We are unable to hear of any provision whatever by builders or capitalists to meet the wants of the middling class of tenants, such as salaried clerks, &c., and well-to-do tradesmen and mechanics. The rich can always buy good accommodations. The poor will always find some den, or hole, or cellar, or attic, or single room. But the man neither rich nor poor, refined in taste, cleanly in habits, and of respectable associations, cannot afford a great "brown-stone front" house; still less can he afford to imprison a wife or young children in a floor of a dirty tenement-house, or in a filthy and feverous cheap street, that will fester all summer with sickly and deadly stenches. And if he takes lodgings in a boarding-house, or tavern, he simply plants those who depend upon him in the midst of a hot furnace of temptations. There is absolutely no place for him in this city. He must go away, or know that those dearest to him are all the time exposed to physical poisons and moral injury.

The selling price of real estate has not risen so high as rents. Rent is a temporary expense, but the buying price of a house or lot has much more relation to the state of the currency a year or two hence. Besides, while it is necessary to live in a house, it is not necessary to buy one. So buyers hold off.

There is little building going on this Spring. A considerable number of houses were commenced, but the very great rise in the price of all materials has put a stop to the work on a large number of them.

Landlords will be found at present by no means averse to giving long leases at current rates. No wonder. It is hardly probable that there are many persons having so much money and so little foresight as to make bargains of such a kind.

It is a noticeable fact that real estate around the Central Park does not keep pace with the general rise in selling and renting prices. The reason is that the lots in that region had, some years ago, already reached a speculative valuation quite as high as they have been able to maintain.

Many rents, both of dwellings and places of business, have doubled within one and two years; some even more. Some lucky persons, holding well located premises on long leases, have made handsome profits, and some have peremptorily declined to do so. A firm of sign-painters in the lower part of the city, occupying a stand used for the same business by themselves and their predecessors for twenty years, and having a lease for years at $300 a year, have absolutely refused to sell their lease on any terms. A couple of "German Dutchmen" in the same neighborhood occupied a slice-of-cake shaped tenement at a corner, having about room enough for a pie-stand, under a lease for years at a low rate, and when an offer was made to them to buy their lease, one of them curtly declined to sell. The other gently recommended to sell for $5,000. "No," answered the other, enlarging the thought with the cloudy vastness of a Teutonic imagination: "no, I vont sell for no $5,000. I vill sell for $6,000."

Many Southerners are seeking habitations among us. They are found liberal in their views as negotiators, but are not considered quite as "good" financially as Northerners. House agents and others may very frequently distinguish them by their representing themselves to be "from Canada."

There is one consequence very certain to follow in a few months from the present exaggerated and unnatural standard of rents, and it is one which would modify somewhat the money-making zeal of really prudent landlords. It is, that a very large number of tenants will surely be unable to pay the monstrous rents that they have been driven by sheer necessity to promise, and so the landlord by grasping at too much will lose all.

Testimonials to the Officers and Crew of the Kearsarge.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to procure testimonials for Capt. WINSLOW, the officers and crew of the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, in recognition of the service rendered to American commerce in the destruction of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, in June last, have collected for this purpose, from the underwriters, merchants and others in this city, the sum of $25,000, and it is now being distributed by Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, Treasurer of the Committee, at No. 38 Burling-slip, to those who were attached to the *Kearsarge* at that time.

The following is the manner in which this fund has been divided, viz.:

To the Commander	$10,000
Lieutenant-Commander	1,200
Chief Engineer	800
Surgeon	800
Paymaster	600
Three Acting Masters—two, each $750; one, $500.	2,000
Second Assistant Engineer	500
Three Third Assistant Engineers, each $400	1,200
Midshipman	400
Captain's Clerk	300
Paymaster's Clerk	250
Gunner	400
Boatswain	400
Two Acting Master's Mates—one $450 and one $400	850
Surgeon's Steward	150
Paymaster's Steward	150
Thirty-two petty officers, each averaging $46 40	1,485
Twenty-four seamen, each $40	960
Sixteen ordinary seamen, each $30	480
One ordinary seaman, killed, money to go to his family	200
One ordinary seaman, wounded	50
Eleven first-class firemen, each $35	385
Nine second-class firemen, each $30	270
Twenty two landsmen, each $25	550
Eight private marines, each $30	240
Thirteen coal-heavers, each $25	325
Two first-class boys, each $20	40
Second-class boy	15
Amount divided	$25,000
Total officers and crew	161

The committee have also prepared an appropriate certificate in commemoration of the event, in which appears the name and amount of money awarded to the recipient. Each of the officers and crew is to be presented with one of these certificates.

FATE OF THE CHICKAMAUGA.—A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated at Wilmington March 11, states that the fate of the *Chickamauga* has been definitely ascertained. The light draught gunboat *Eolus*, Capt. KEYSER, was sent up the Cape Fear River a few days ago. Some thirty odd miles above the city, the hull of the piratical craft was discovered half burned and partially submerged in the brown waters of the Cape Fear. Capt. KEYSER forced his way five miles above the sunken wreck of the *Chickamauga*. The water grew very shallow, the keel of the *Eolus* grating over the bed of the river. The trees, too, offered serious impediments to the further progress of the little gunboat. The limbs of the trees growing on either bank extended out over the river, often interlacing their gnarled arms, forming impassable barriers. Capt. KEYSER was forced to return.

FINANCIAL.

WARD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WALL-ST.,
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 U. S. LOAN.
NOTES ON HAND, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold purchased and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS,
WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.
Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.
These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.
Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.
Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.
CHARNLEY & HATCH,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
AGENTS FOR
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN
Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.
500,000.
KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.
The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorised by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.
Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.
The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.
The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office. THOMAS A. GARDINER, County Treasurer.

MOORE & BROWN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40 1881 BONDS bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
AGENTS FOR
THE HIGHLY POPULAR
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received and Bonds on hand
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
HENRY T. MOORE. E. JAMES BROWN

J. F. D. LANIER, President. C. V. CULVER, Vice-President. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
U. S. Designated Depository, No. 5 Nassau-st.,
AGENT FOR 7-30 NOTES.
This Bank will receive subscriptions for 7-30 Notes, allowing the usual brokerage to Banks and Bankers. Notes of all denominations always on hand, for sale.
To Banks and Bankers throughout the country, this Bank will allow four per cent. on current daily balances, and collect on the most favorable terms.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO., NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street.
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.
Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

WALDEN & McILVAINE,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 3, 552, 289, 339, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 264, 221, 412, 490, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with Section 3 of the Enabling Act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Two Dollars per Share has this day been levied on the capital stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, with interest afterward till paid.
No transfer of stock can be made after March 27, without payment of this assessment.
By order of the Directors. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE TRAVELER'S INS. CO., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 243 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 38 Wall-st.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

COAL! COAL!
THE PEOPLES'
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL STOCK ... $400,000
WORKING CAPITAL, out of the above ... 100,000
40,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE, $10.
NO FURTHER LIABILITY.
NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.
President ... SAMUEL STREIT.
Treasurer ... JAS. H. KIDDER.
Secretary ... HERBERT MAGOUN.
Bankers ... BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
DIRECTORS:
ISAAC B. WELLINGTON, firm of Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.
SAMUEL STREIT, firm of Samuel Streit & Co., No. 52 Water-st.
WILLIAM BROWN, of firm of J. S. & W. Brown, No. 52 Water-st.
DAVID CARR, of firm of Carr & Blanchard, No. 141 Front-st.
JOHN McKILLOP, of firm of McKillop & Sprague, No. 37 Park-row.
JAMES H. KIDDER, formerly of Samuel G. Reed & Co., New-York.
JOHN L. STREIT, No. 27 Dey-st., New-York.
T. W. LORD, No. 90 Barclay-st., New-York.
JOHN JOHNSON, corner of Jay and Front sts., Brooklyn.
Dr. WM. G. LORD, Newark, N. J.
WM. H. SACKETT, Albany, N. Y.
ISAAC N. HAIGHT, Troy, N. Y.
Facilities for mining and transportation ample.
Coal soon to be delivered.
Shareholders in the company will be entitled to one ton of coal annually at actual cost, for each share of stock held by them.
The surplus coal produced from the mines, after supplying the stockholders, will be sold at market rates, and the profits divided among the STOCKHOLDERS in Semi-Annual Cash Dividends.
The Subscription Books are now open at the following places, viz.: At the Company's Office, (new marble building) No. 157 Broadway, first floor; WELLINGTON & COX, No. 74 Broad-st.; J. S. & W. BROWN, No. 52 Water-st.; CARR & BLANCHARD, No. 141 Front-st.; McKILLOP & SPRAGUE, Nos. 37 Park-row and 138 Nassau-st.; Messrs. PYLE & BRO., corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts.; also, corner Carroll and Hicks sts., Brooklyn; W. H. SACKETT, No. 49 State-st., PECK & HILLMAN, Albany; JOS. F. SIMMONS, and ISAAC N. HAIGHT, and PECK & HILLMAN, Troy.
For full particulars, pamphlets, (including Prof. Hitchcock's Report on the property,) &c., call or send your address to the office of the company.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made and Exchange on SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, DUBLIN and PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

$200.000.—CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of E. J. Denison, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, and by John L. Spader, Esq., at the Central Bank, Brooklyn, until April 1, 12 M., for the whole or any part of First Mortgage Convertible 7 per Cent. Twenty Years' Bonds, coupons attached, each $1,000; interest payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1; convertible at the option of the holder; right of rejection reserved by the company. These bonds are issued for the purpose of redeeming present outstanding bonds, and for placing additional rolling stock, &c., on the road.
Proposals should be sealed and addressed to E. J. DENISON, Esq., No. 54 Wall, N. Y. JOHN L. SPADER, Esq., Central Bank, Brooklyn.
For further particulars, apply as above.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVING unanimously decided to convert the same into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the Enabling Act of this State.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 4, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST River Bank have decided to have it become a Banking Association under the laws of the United States.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Cashier.
MARCH 11, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th inst., the regular dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the capital stock for the quarter ending March 31st inst., was declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., to shareholders registered at New-York. The transfer books will close March 31st inst., and will reopen April 17th prox. By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, March 14, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, after having reserved the necessary surplus required by law, have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. from the profits of the company the past six months, payable on demand at their New-York office, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PETROLEUM CO. OF NEW-YORK, March 21, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL K. BELCHER, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. on the capital stock has been declared this day, payable on and after the 23d inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 366 Washington-st.
A. CURTISS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL Company have this day declared a dividend, (No. 4,) of one per cent. on their capital stock, payable on demand at their office, No. 30 Broad-st.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 283 Bowery.—Six per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

HOTELS.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—TO lease for a term of years, this spacious hotel, on Fulton, Pearl and Water sts.; contains about two hundred rooms. This long-established house is too well known to need a further description. Parties wishing to negotiate for leasing, will apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE, warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

PETROLEUM.

GOOD HOPE

PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

$750,000........................CAPITAL.

75,000 SHARES.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE AND PAR OF SHARES, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $75,000.

No Personal Liability. No Future Assessment.

PRESENT DAILY YIELD OF OIL.

From Well No. 12, McFate Farm, 12½ barrels. When prospectus was issued, March 1, this well was in process of tubing. On 6th instant information was received that oil had been struck. The well now flows 100 barrels per day, the "Good Hope" having ⅛ interest........................12½

FROM GROCERY WELL.

On March 1 the interest of "Good Hope" in this well gave them a daily average of 12½ barrels per day. The yield having since increased from 200 to 280 barrels, adds FIVE barrels daily to the income of this company........................17½

From interest in lease Widow McClintock Farm..... 2

From interest in lease No. 12 Widow McClintock Farm........................ 5

From interest in lease No. 49 Widow McClintock Farm........................ 1

From interest in lease in Dalton Well, Smith Farm.. 7

From interest in lease in Buffalo Wel, Blood Farm. 1

Daily yield of Oil........................46

OR, AN INCOME OF $460 PER DAY.

OFFICERS:

President —WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Son Bankers, New-York.

Treasurer—JOHN W. BELL, of the city of New-York.

Secretary—DAVID L. TURNER.

TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM BELL, of the City of New-York.
A. H. WALLIS, of the City of New-York.
HORACE J. MOODY, of the City of New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, of the City of New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, of the City of New-York.
L. R. McABOY, of Pittsburgh, Penn.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

SUPERINTENDENT:

JOHN FULLWOOD, of Oil City, Penn.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—THIRTY-THREE ACRES of land in fee simple, known as the Geo. W. Tarr Farm, on Cherry Tree Run. THIRTY (30) WELLS are under lease. Royalty one-quarter oil, WHICH BELONGS TO THIS INTEREST. Fourteen acres, not leased, FOR WHICH A BONUS AND ONE-HALF OIL CAN READILY BE OBTAINED.

No. 2.—SIX leases on Dempsey Farm, Cherry Tree Run. Entire working interest in each. The company was advised March 1 that a 40-barrel well was struck just above this property, and a 160-barrel well on the next farm to it. In consequence of the striking of these wells, property cannot now be bought in their vicinity for TEN TIMES the cost of these leases to the Company.

No. 3.—One-eighth (⅛) all the oil, free interest, in lease No. 12, McFate Farm, Cherry Run. March 6, well was struck on this lease, now yielding ONE HUNDRED BARRELS.

No. 4.—Three-seventh working interest in each of three leases on Cherry Run, near the "Good Refinery," below the Humboldt Works. A fine well has just been struck adjoining this interest.

No. 5.—One-eighth working interest in one acre, just below the Reed Wells, on Cherry Run. Well now over FIVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN. Will be tested in a few days.

No. 6.—Five-sixteenth working interest in lease B, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run. One well to be put down free of further cost, and one-sixteenth of this interest tested for one month free of expense. This lease adjoins the Mackey well. Well under contract.

No. 7.—One-fourth working interest in lease No. 29, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, (at end of the old barn, and next well to the Grocery, now the largest on the Run.) This well also to be put down free of further expense, and one-sixteenth of the interest tubed and tested one month free of cost. WELL NOW DOWN 520 FEET, WITH A VERY FINE SHOW OF OIL.

No. 8.—Three-sixteenths in the lease, and the Dalton well on Smith farm, Cherry Run. NOW A SEVENTY-FIVE BARREL WELL AND IMPROVING. Another well to go down on same lease.

No. 9.—Three-sixteenths working interest in lease No. 12, Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek: WELL NOW PRODUCING ABOUT FIFTY BARRELS DAILY AND GAINING; it is a new well.

No. 10.—One-eighth working interest in lease No. 49, Widow McClintock Farm, Oil Creek; one well down—ABOUT TWENTY BARRELS PER DAY; another started on same lease.

No. 11.—One-half working interest in lease on Cherry Run, just above Humboldt's refinery. Size of lot 90 feet by 150 feet.

No. 12.—One-eighth working interest in one acre lease and the Buffalo well, on the Blood farm, Oil Creek. THIS WELL FLOWS SIX BARRELS PER DAY.

No. 13.—All the working interest in lease No. 2, Prather reserve, Cherry Run; contains about one acre.

No. 14.—One eighth working interest in lease on Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek; well just struck THIRTY BARRELS, and increasing.

No. 15.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Dan Rynd farm, Cherry-tree Run, near the Tarr farm; a choice lot—three-quarters of an acre.

No. 16.—Three-eighth working interest in the Rickett's well, on the Rickett's farm, [illegible], above Plamer. Lease one acre—royalty half oil.

No. 17.—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES of land in fee simple, on Holeman's Run, NEAR THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY'S WELL No. 23. This lays well for oil, and is considered very valuable territory.

No. 18.—One-eighth working interest in the New-Grocery well, and lease on Smith's farm, on Cherry Run. This well is now yielding TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY, and it is thought by the most experienced oil men, will shortly be a 300 barrel well.

TO INVESTERS IN PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS, VIZ.:

1st. An ample working capital.

2d. Large properties now yielding, and its new interests being rapidly developed.

3d. Prospects of extraordinary returns from its Cherry Tree Run properties.

4th. Small capital on which to pay dividends.

5th. Property greatly increased in value since purchase.

6th. A present income of $460 daily.

It is in aggregate the most valuable oil investment yet offered for public subscription.

Subscriptions received at the office of Subscription Agents,

BLAKE & MARLOR,
No. 40 PINE-ST., New-York.

and at the banking-house of

ABRAM BELL'S SON,
No. 25 PARK-ROW, New-York,

where prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

THE CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL........................$1,000,000.

Shares......200,000. Par Value......$5 00.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE............$2 50.

PRESIDENT.
VANCE STEWART, of Mercer County, Penn.

TREASURER.
E. G. JAMES, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY.
J. L. DARLINGTON, Westchester, Penn.

DIRECTORS.
VANCE STEWART, Mercer County, Penn.
JOHN E. LEONARD, Westchester, Penn.
D. C. FORNEY, Washington, D. C.
HENRY D. COOK, Washington, D. C.
SIMON CAMERON, Harrisburgh, Penn.
JOHN B. DIEHL, Philadelphia.
JOHN F. GRAFF, Philadelphia.
GEO. O. EVANS, Philadelphia.
JAMES DUFFY, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn.

The present and prospective value of the stock of this company may be inferred from the fact that it owns a fee-simple interest in 473 (four hundred and seventy-three) acres of the richest tested oil territory in Venango County, believed by the most experienced oil men in that region, to be capable of producing a net annual income to the company, of one and a half million of dollars, or three times the entire cost of the stock, which would be equivalent to twenty-five per cent. a month on its subscription price, or, *one hundred and fifty per cent. per annum on its par value.*

A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The basis on which the company rests, it is believed will make your investment, not only *safe*, but, prospectively, of *enormous value*, because, at the present price of oil, the company's annual receipts, without any further development, are forty thousand dollars, or 8 per cent. on the cost of the stock.

The President, Mr. Stewart, is one of the most practical and experienced oil operators in the State, and his residence, near the company's property, and general oversight of its management, is the best guarantee that no efforts will be spared to make the investment profitable.

Books of subscription are now open at the office of EVANS & WORDEN, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 71, where prospectus can be had and full particulars given. All communications promptly attended to.

Let none delay but subscribe at once.

EVANS & WORDEN,
No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 17

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. R. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

PETROLEUM.

BOOKS WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22D INST., THE

IRONSIDES

PETROLEUM COMPANY

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL........................$350,000.

Divided into 35,000 shares.

Par value........................$10 per share.

OFFICERS:

President, WILLIAM HEGEMAN. Secretary and Treasurer, WM. H. CLARK.

Counsel, WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

TRUSTEES:

WM. HEGEMAN, of Hegeman & Co., Druggists, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.
J. PRYOR RORKE, Secretary Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner William and Beaver streets, New-York.
WM. F. FOWLE, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston.
A. A. FOSTER, of Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st. New-York.
F. R. BACKUS, of Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia.
L. B. VAN KLEECK, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ALEX'R McCUE, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. H. CLARK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers, FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Superintendent at Oil City, FRED. B. BACKUS.

OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Room No. 65.

The lands and possessions of this company are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and are, in brief, as follows:

FEE SIMPLE.

100 acres on both sides Tionesta Creek.

20 acres on both sides Stuart's Run.

Interests in a well on Smith Farm, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; in the new Ballsete Well, FLOWING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, AND INCREASING; in the famous Auburn Well, FLOWING SEVENTY BARRELS PER DAY; in the new Faunce Well, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; and in the celebrated Jersey Well, now FLOWING 250 PER DAY. Also, interests in FOUR WELLS NOW GOING DOWN, and the Company have commenced to sink WELLS ON THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs, will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The subscription books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company are now open at the office of the company, and at the office of either of the above-named trustees.

TRADESMEN'S PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL........................$1,000,000

100,000 shares of $10 each, par value.

Original subscriptions $5 per share for full paid stock.

Organized under the general laws of the State of New-York.

$100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

EVANDER BERRY, President.
STEPHEN G. STURGES, Vice-President
JOHN L. EARLE.
JOHN E. BRUNS.
CHARLES WALL.
GEORGE H. VOSE.
GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

TREASURER.

RICHARD BERRY, President of Tradesmen's Bank.

The property of this company consists of 2,500 acres of land in West Virginia, and carefully selected by Mr. William Frazier and Prof. Evans, of Marietta, Ohio, and located on Elk River and its tributaries, considered as good oil territory as any in that section. Subscriptions will be received on application to either of the Trustees. Books are opened for the purpose at No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 37; No. 190 West-st.; MASSETT BROTHERS, No. 19 Wall-st.

THE PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES, OF THE PAR VALUE OF $100.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $20 PER SHARE.

No further assessment or call on subscribers, as $800,000 in stock and $100,000 in cash are reserved for working capital.

PRESIDENT—JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
VICE-PRESIDENT—JAMES WADSWORTH.
TREASURER—EDWARD S. RICH.
SECRETARY—LEWIS BENTON.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New-York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, M. C., Herkimer, N. Y.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, of Richard Sherman & Co., No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
LEWIS BENTON, Counselor-at-Law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
WM. F. HALL, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Philadelphia, Penn.
R. S. S. ANDROS, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Mass.
Hon. LEVI PARSONS, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California, San Francisco.

The property of the company consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis Obispo County, California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, subject to a royalty to the proprietor of only one-tenth of the oil produced, less a rateable proportion of the expenses of production when pumped.

The titles of this large tract have been approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco, and are already vested in the company.

The report of Prof. Silliman and others, who have *personally* examined the property of this company, states that it is overflowing with petroleum—

"That the Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

Prof. Silliman, in his report, says:

"During the past year it has fallen to my lot to investigate the oil indications over a large area of country in California. It is difficult to give even a plain statement of the facts thus observed without seeming to be carried away with enthusiasm, or infected with a spirit of exaggeration, so vast are the areas on which the oil outcrops are found, and so unmistakable the indications which declare its presence.

"When riding all day over the most beautiful grazing and wheat lands, one finds, on a given line of strike, a constantly recurring series of oil springs and great pools of petroleum in various stages of evaporation, from thin oil to thick tar, margined with a mass of tenacious tar, in which cattle are often stalled. The impression made by such facts is far stronger than can be conveyed by words. Familiar with the early history of Oil Creek from 1854, and with the oil regions of Western Virginia and Kentucky, I found all the natural indications of these regions completely dwarfed by what is laid open to the observer on the face of the earth in California.

"Both oil and tar flow spontaneously from the springs, or exist in pools, upon the Pacific Company's estate in notable quantities."

Measures are in progress to develop immediately the property of the company.

In confirmation of the above there is appended to Prof. Silliman's report a report of Col. Williamson of the property of the company, who made a survey of the same for the United States Government in 1860.

Col. Williamson, a civil engineer of established reputation, fully sustains Prof. Silliman and others in their statements as to the immense quantities of petroleum on the lands of the Pacific Petroleum Company of New-York. He also states that this is the only property on the California coast where large and invaluable deposits of the best quality of coal exist.

Subscriptions for the stock of this company will be received at the office of the undersigned, where the reports of Prof. Silliman and Col. J. Williamson may be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York,
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO.,
No. 112 Broadway, New-York,

And at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 26.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL the subscribers to the capital stock of the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidation, Petroleum and Mining Company, up to March 1, 1865, at $1 per share, will please forward the amounts of their subscriptions to this office, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, before the 24th of March, 1865, and receive their scrip, as the company will not be held liable, nor issue any scrip at the original price after that date.

J. S. CLARK, President.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM

BOOKS CLOSING.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE OF $1 PER SHARE HAVING CLOSED, A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING WILL BE SOLD AT $3 PER SHARE.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.,

Organized under the laws of New-York.

SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING, $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President, J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary, J. CONKLIN, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
C. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New York.
Dr. T. S. KING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES:

Where Subscription Books are now open, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Nos. 613 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed Well, close to the property of this company, on the McFate Farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

A new 150 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored,) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of Oil.

One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash.

This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five million of dollars, ($5,000,000.)

This company has twenty-six different properties, embracing fee simple, leases and interests, and amounting to about 635 acres, more or less, of land, carefully selected from the very heart of the oil region of Pennsylvania, and located as follows:

No. 1, on SAUNDERS' FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 2, on McFATE FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 3, on BLOOD FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 4, on WIDOW McCLINTOCK FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 5, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 6, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 7, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 8, on TARR FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 9, on ALLEGHANY RIVER, opposite HORSE CREEK.
No. 10, ADJOINING DEMSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 11, on DEMPSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 12, on REYNOLDS FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 13, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 14, on WHEELAND FARM, ON SUGAR CREEK.
No. 15, on HOGG FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 16, on RHODES FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 17, on ADJOINING KENT FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 18, on ELK CREEK.
No. 19, on WILCOX FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 20, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 21, on PETTIS FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 22, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 23, on STROUTH FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 24, on ALLEN FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 25, on BRINTH FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 26, on JACOB PIZER FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.

Besides the wells on these properties now producing, ten new ones are being bored with vigor, and now down 400 to 500 feet, with splendid prospects, and a certainty of immense yields of oil.

The trustees feel confident they will be able to declare and continue large dividends shortly after the books close.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained, where the Subscription Books are now open, at WISHART & CO.'S PETROLEUM EXCHANGE, OFFICE NO. 60 EMPIRE BUILDINGS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York,

And at the office of H. F. DEVOE & SON, BANKERS, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Also at the office of the STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY, No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL AND COAL COMPANY.

The remaining 5,000 shares of the Treasury stock for a working capital of the West Virginia Oil and Coal Company, for sale by EDWARD HAIGHT, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, at $5 per share—per value being $10.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BRASS MOULDERS AND FINISHERS.—FOR SALE—The old established Brass Foundry of the deceased GEORGE DURNO, No. 6 Duane-st., New-York City, with stock of materials, tools, machinery, patterns, core boxes and all things necessary to carry on the business. Apply to JAMES DURNO, No. 244 Greenwich-st., or to JAMES DONALD, No. 235 Pearl-st. Parties having claims against the estate of said GEORGE DURNO deceased, will present the same, and those indebted to said estate will please pay to either of the parties above mentioned.

MARGARET DURNO, Administratrix.

TIN, STOVES AND SHEET-IRON FOR SALE.—Tools, benches, shelving and counters of an established retail stove, tin and sheet-iron store, in complete order. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to locate in business. Apply to R. P. EELLS, Nyack, N. Y.

A GROCERY-STORE FOR SALE—"AT A bargain," corner of 9th-av. and 19th-st.; good stand and good business; stock, fixtures and lease for sale; reason for selling ill-health of the owner. Apply as above. J. W. COOK.

GRIST MILL—FOR SALE OR TO LET AT Norwalk, Ct., in complete order, on an excellent stream of water, with house, garden, &c. Inquire of S. E. OLMSTEAD.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE IN THE SHIRT business, with three years' lease of store and first-class custom, on Broadway; cheap rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.

Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.

Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES

For all ages; for out-door exercise.
Every boy and girl wants one.
INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS.
Prices $20 to $50. Call or send stamp for circulars.
S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city.

A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., OF BROOKLYN.—Any information respecting the whereabouts of GEO. A. PORTER, Company K, of the above regiment, who was at Libby Prison May 30 last, will be thankfully received at WM. PORTER & SONS, No. 271 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—FIVE THOUSAND first-class chestnut railroad ties, ready for immediate use, and nearly as many more that can be ready on short notice, or timber will be sold standing. Apply to Superintendent of Cypress Hills Cemetery, East New-York, L. I. N. G. PALMER.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by C. W. WARDWELL & CO., successors to J. G. KEYS. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st.

A PRIZE OF $500 WILL BE GIVEN IN every case of failure to describe any chronic disease, without asking a question, by Drs. STEARNS & WILSON. They will be at their office, in the Astor House, on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, for a few days only.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 4, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1865, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from May to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE NO. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees, north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other points or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from May to September inclusive, in the year 1865.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On route No. 1........................$100,000
On route No. 2........................20,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," or "2," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Persons to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of May, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined and bungs sealed.

20,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

20,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

30,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

4,700 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium sized cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.

17,200 gallons of SAUER KRAUT.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of April, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of April, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

BEETS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of April, 1865, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

TURNIPS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of April, 1865, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice and Hominy must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by the inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 Girard-st. PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office till TUESDAY, March 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

¾ or 6-4 Blue Wool Flannel, Indigo wool-dye, to weigh 5½ ounces to the yard, of ¾ width, for Sack Coats, Army Standard.
¾ Gray Twilled Flannel for Shirts, Army Standard.
Red, White and Blue Bunting, Army Standard.
⅜-inch Yellow Silk Lace, Army Standard.
⅜-inch Sky blue Silk Lace, Army Standard.
⅜-inch Scarlet Lace, Army Standard.
W. Brown Thread, No. 35. Bidders to furnish sample.
Red Spool Cotton, No. 40 Bidders to furnish sample.
4-4 Black Silesia. Bidders to furnish sample.
Straw Wrapping Paper, 36x40, to weigh about 95 lbs. per ream.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered and must distinctly state it their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each week, the price *which should be written both in words and figures,*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, *a copy of which should accompany each proposal.*

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at this office. Samples when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, March 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Indorse envelope: "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address,

Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-street. NEW-YORK, March 20, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 23d inst., for supplying such quantities of Fresh Beef as may be required from the 24th March instant, until the 30th June, for the Penitentiary and Work-house.

Specifications as to the quality, description and quantity required, will be furnished on application at their office.

S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For rebuilding the outer portion of Pier No. 21, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreement, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets, gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated and make a specialty in rendering teeth-drawing a pleasure instead of pain, with the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Experience has made us perfect. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,450	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,438	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Aspliit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

HELVETIA........................SATURDAY, April 8.
VIRGINIA........................SATURDAY, April 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY........March 29
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY........April 26.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY........May 24.

First Cabin, (including table wine)........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........................65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR........Nelson........Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR........Bell........Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR........Knapp........Saturday, April 15
MORNING STAR........Nelson........Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR........Bell........Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR........Knapp........Saturday, May 13.
DAY STAR........(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and the DAY STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, JOHN J. ROE, President, is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

March 23........OCEAN QUEEN........WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
April 3........ARIEL........JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
April 13........COSTA RICA........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, March 25, and SATURDAY, April 22.

Passage money to Nassau........................$45
Passage money to Havana........................$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M., precisely. This steamship is entirely new, and her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed. Passage, $75. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEO. CROMWELL will follow.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY........March 25
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY........April 1
ETNA........SATURDAY........April 8

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new steamer COLORADO will be open to the inspection of the public on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, of this week, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., each day, at the wharf foot of Canal-st., formerly occupied by the Collins Line. Those engaged in the development of the commerce of California and the Pacific, and in the general progress of the American merchant steam marine, will be interested in the examination of this vessel.

THE BUSINESS OF WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., of Coleman's California line, will be conducted in future by WM. T. COLEMAN in San Francisco, and in New-York at No. 71 Wall-st., by his agents, GEO. PLATT and JAMES H. WILSON.

WM. T. COLEMAN, by GEO. PLATT, his Attorney in fact.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER RESUMED.—The steamers of the People's Line will resume their trips on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., from the commodious wharf at foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. MARCH 20, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 263 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

N. B.—THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 29.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-HAND CONdensing, single or double cylinder, 10x30 in.; horizontal preferred; also, one cylinder, 14x40 in.; horizontal preferred; with or without boilers; low pressure. Answers received from city or country, for one week. D. WARD, Station D, Bible House, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT BOILER, IN GOOD order; dimensions, 33 feet in length and 9 feet diameter. Apply to W. T. FROST, No. 68 South-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11, a. m.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:00 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA—Under Government protection against Indians. First-class coaches, carrying passengers and U. S. mail, start every morning from Atchison, Kansas, and Nebraska City, Nebraska, daily for Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, Cal., connecting at Salt Lake with coaches for Bannock and Virginia City, Montana, Boise City, Idaho and Walla-Walla, and The Dalles, Oregon.

BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 8:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND DIRECT, AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula, No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.